

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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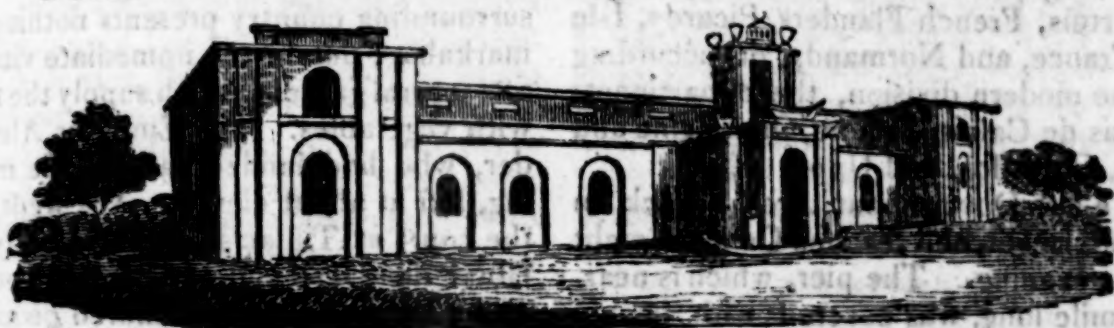
OCTOBER 1, 1814.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

CONTINUATION of the ACCOUNT of the recent ERECTION of PUBLIC BUILDINGS in various PARTS of the BRITISH EMPIRE.



THE BOURGEOIS GALLERY AT DULWICH.

THIS elegant building is now erecting after a design by Mr. Soane, and presents the most unique objects of any structure in the kingdom. It serves at once as a mausoleum of Sir FRANCIS BOURGEOIS, and of his friends Mr. and Mrs. DES ENFANS, and as a Picture Gallery of the finest specimens of the greatest masters in the various schools of painting. Such was the desire of its founder—he left by his last will 10,000*l.* to build and secure to the public the exhibition of this gallery, which consists of the prodigious number of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY ONE pictures, worth at least 50,000*l.* directing that an adjoining mausoleum should be provided for the reception of his own body, and those of his friends above named. The engraving represents that front, of which the projecting mausoleum forms the centre.

The building is not yet completed, nor will the gallery be finished for the public before the ensuing spring; we have however had the gratification to view it, as well as the mausoleum; and in our opinion a greater treat cannot be offered to the eye of taste. Here are exquisite and even numerous specimens of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Corregio, Andrea del Sarto, Titian, the Carraccis, Carlo Dolce, Guido, Rubens, Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Tintoret, Parmegiano, Guercino, Vanduyke, Teniers, Cuype, Claude, Poussin, Berghem, Wouvermans, and in short of

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almost every master whose works are desirable in a public collection.

The mausoleum is fitted up like a chapel or oratory, and is a master-piece of effect. It receives its light from the roof, through a lanthorn of orange-coloured glass, which, producing the gloom of candle-light, augments or creates a solemnity that is highly impressive. The three bodies are deposited in sarcophagi, which are placed in recesses; that of Sir Francis standing behind an elegant altar-piece.

These noble bequests were made to the excellent establishment of DULWICH COLLEGE; the master, wardens, and fellows of which are the executors and trustees of the donor for the public, a confidence of which they have proved themselves most worthy by the magnificence which they are bestowing on the erections. The entire arrangement is indeed a subject for public gratulation. Here is now a permanent gallery of *chef d'œuvres* for students, bequeathed for their use to liberal and public-spirited conservators; and situated within four miles of the metropolis, in as interesting a village, and near as beautiful scenery, as any in our favoured country, and consequently in the whole world.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of a short tour in the North of France, made in

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the month of June, and part of July last, may prove acceptable to some of your readers, and particularly to such as may have it in view to make a similar visit. The writer had not been on the Continent before; he travelled by the usual and the most economical conveyance, the diligence; went without a single letter of recommendation, and possessed no other advantage than a sufficient knowledge of the French language to be well understood. The route was from Calais through Dunkirk, Lisle, and Amiens, to Paris; and from Paris through Rouen to Dieppe; including parts of the ancient provinces of Artois, French Flanders, Picardy, Isle of France, and Normandy, or, according to the modern division, the departments of Pas de Calais, Somme, Oise, Seine and Oise, Calvados, and Upper Seine.

We left Dover about three o'clock in the afternoon, and reached Calais at eight in the evening. The pier, which is nearly a mile long, was covered with people of every description, and presented a motley but lively scene; the women, many of whom were well dressed, made a conspicuous figure with their long shawls and lofty bonnets.

The moment we landed we were addressed by a *maitre d'hotel*, who politely assured us that if we were not already engaged we should meet with the best accommodations at the *Messagerie des Diligences*. Having no preference on this head we readily accepted the offer, and were glad at being so soon piloted through the crowd that surrounded us. We stopped at the custom-house a few minutes to have our trunks opened, and then went to our lodgings. On our arrival we found the house nearly full, many of our fellow passengers having been beforehand with us, and secured their lodgings during the absence of the landlord. The landlady, a very civil woman, told us that all the hotels in Calais were equally crowded, and that there were but two beds in the house disengaged, and those in a five-bedded room. As we were hesitating a little at this circumstance, a young man, a native of Bourdeaux, who had travelled with us from London, kindly offered to give up his own bed, and sleep in the large room, if his company would reconcile us to the apartment. This arrangement being agreed upon, we sat down to supper, not without some fears at the idea of French cookery; but we were agreeably disappointed. We had an excellent supper, with a dessert of several kinds of fruit. The charge was very reasonable, being only three francs a head, including

wine. As we supped at the *table d'hôte* the company was large; we found them however very agreeable and communicative. Politics and subjects of literature were discussed with much earnestness.

In the morning we hastened to see the town, which is large and well built; but the houses have a dirty appearance. The square is large, and, it being market day, was much crowded. There was an abundance of vegetables, fruits, and eggs. Numbers of the military, many of whom had been prisoners of war, were standing about in groups. The fortifications are extensive, but much neglected. The surrounding country presents nothing remarkable; but in the immediate vicinity are several gardens, which supply the town with vegetables. The Emperor Alexander, who had landed early in the morning, left at about eleven. We went into the court at Tilliac's hotel (formerly the *Hôtel de Dessein*) to see him set off. There were about two hundred people in the yard. The emperor, after walking a few minutes among the officers, noticing those near him with his characteristic affability, entered his carriage, and departed amidst the shouts of *Vive l'Empereur*. I must not omit to mention that on the pier is a print of Louis the 18th's foot, cut in the stone, where the king first stepped on his return to France. A temporary post communicates the fact, and advertises the intention of the civil authorities to raise a more durable monument on the spot.

We had obtained a passport in London of the French minister, which, our landlord informed us, it was necessary to get changed here. On presenting ourselves at the proper office, we received another passport signed by the mayor, giving a description of our persons, and granting permission to travel on any road to Paris. For this we were charged two francs. The London passport we received gratis. At Lord Castlereagh's office it would have cost 2l. 7s. 6d.!

We staid the whole day at Calais, and set out the next morning for Dunkirk in the diligence, an uncouth vehicle; the horses were harnessed with ropes, and their appearance altogether not superior to the common cart-horses in England; but they were in good condition, a remark we had frequently to make during our tour. The distance from Calais to Dunkirk is twenty-five miles. The road is extremely uninteresting, and the land, being near the coast, is in general barren. Half way to Dunkirk is Gravelines, a small town, but very

very strongly fortified with bastions, &c. and before we got into the town we passed over at least six draw-bridges. At the last an officer stepped up to the diligence, and civilly required our passports; we left them, and drove to the inn, where they were sent to us. The country near Dunkirk is more pleasant, and better cultivated. The crops of corn were heavy, and the kitchen-gardens well stocked with vegetables. The diligence took us to the Hotel de Flandres, where we lodged. The accommodations were excellent, and the charges as reasonable as at Calais. The rooms are spacious, and even elegant. We employed the evening and following day in viewing the town, which is large, handsome, and well built; the houses are lofty, and the streets spacious and regular. The pier is nearly two miles long, and makes an agreeable promenade. The trade of this town was nearly extinguished during the war, and we saw little appearances of business, though it was the annual fair. By means of a sluice forty-two feet wide, the basin within the town will hold forty ships of the line, always floating. We observed several vessels belonging to the smugglers lying in the harbor, laden, and ready to start with the fresh tide. We were informed by an intelligent person that more prohibited goods found their way to England by means of the smugglers than would be demanded if the prohibition were taken off, and the articles allowed under a moderate duty. If this be the case, there must be some strong motive on the side of government in allowing an illegal traffic to be carried on to its present extent.

At Dunkirk, for the first time, we entered a Catholic church. It was the time of low mass. As there are no pews, it was neither so neat nor so comfortable in appearance as the churches in general are in England. There were a great number of rush or straw-bottom chairs, which are used by the audience, at least by such as can afford to pay for them. Those who cannot, repeat the service standing, or kneeling upon the floor. We had not been long in the church before we observed a man, with a brass basin in his hand, going round to collect the sous, for the hire of the seats; and, in order to warn the audience of his approach, he shook the copper in the basin so as to be plainly heard through the whole building. The officiating priest, dressed in a party-coloured robe, stood with his back to the people; and, though we were very near to him, we could not hear a single word of the service!

Being in a shop, where we had purchased a few articles, and the conversation turning on Bonaparte's money, upon my remarking that the new government would find it difficult to alter the currency for the better, the mistress of the shop, a clever active woman, added with great vivacity, "*Il y a beaucoup de choses, Monsieur, qu'il ne faut pas changer; Napoleon etoit ambitieux, mais c'est un grand homme.*"

We took our places in the diligence to Lille; and left Dunkirk at five o'clock in the morning. Preferring to ride outside I got into the cabriolet, which is a seat in the front of the coach, with a head projecting from the roof, and a leather curtain before that served as a screen from the sun and dust. There were three seats in the inside, calculated for nine persons. The conducteur or guard rode on the roof, where passengers are not admitted—an excellent plan, which, if adopted in England, would save many lives in a year. We had six horses, four leaders abreast, and the two wheel-horses, on one of which was seated the driver, who, furnished with a long whip, performed his office with considerable dexterity. The wheat here was fine, and the country extremely luxuriant and well cultivated. The crops of corn, extending as far as the eye could reach, had a most promising appearance. The roads are generally paved in the middle, leaving on each side another road of sand or gravel. They are lined mostly with elm or fruit trees, and, being as straight as a line, have a novel appearance to an Englishman. This sameness is fatiguing to the eye, but the observation of a stranger is continually attracted by the surrounding scene, eager to discover whatever is new or interesting.

We noticed some land enclosed with hedges; but the far greater part was open like the common fields in Cambridgeshire, and some other parts of England. In some places the arable land is divided from pastures by ditches. We stopped about 9 o'clock at a small village, where we breakfasted. The inn had a mean appearance, but we had plenty of good coffee, served up in a large earthen pitcher, new bread and excellent butter, for which we paid one franc.

There are neither mile stones, turnpike-gates, nor hand-posts, in the part of France we visited. Travelling is estimated by posts, and at each of these posts there is generally a house of some kind to stop at. A post is five miles and a half English, and the horses are changed

every two posts, when the driver also is succeeded by another; on parting each passenger gives him three sous, which is the fixed price.

We arrived at Mount Cassel about noon. The ascent to the town being very steep, the passengers alighted, and were directed by the conducteur to a pathway which leads through the fields to the top of the hill. On reaching the summit we were delighted with a prospect, which for extent and variety exceeded every thing of the kind I had before seen. From the deep valley at the foot of the mount the landscape rises gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, comprehending the most picturesque views, and reaching in a direct line to the distance of nearly fifty miles. One of the company informed us that on a clear day there might be discerned from this eminence thirty-six garrisoned towns, and three hundred villages, and that it was considered to be the most beautiful prospect in France.

On the edge of this delightful eminence stands the Chateau of General VANDAMME, a handsome modern edifice. The natural advantages of the ground have been much improved by art; and the gardens are laid out in the English style. We asked permission to walk over them, which was readily granted. The stables stand at one end, detached from the house. It is a large building, with a handsome dome. There are stalls for twenty-four horses. The mangers are of solid native marble, and the walls are lined with the same materials to the height of about eight feet from the ground. Several workmen were employed in repairing the front of the house, and the servants informed us that the general was expected home in a fortnight; though some of the English newspapers had sent him to Siberia; and the Courier soon after informed the public that he had committed suicide at Saza! Vandamme is a native of Cassel, and his father is still resident there. We learnt that he is considered one of the handsomest men, and the most active, brave, and skilful officer in the French service.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the observations made in your last, with a view to depreciate my discovery of the mode of preparing the Eau Medicinale, Dr. Sutton says, he is confident we possess a numerous class of remedies which are as capable of

subduing a paroxysm of gout as the Eau Medicinale. Were this assertion supported by the experience of the profession, my discovery would, I admit, be of no value. If salts, magnesia, and rhubarb, will cure gout, as Dr. S. would have us believe, there can be no necessity to have recourse to so potent and deleterious a drug as mine is. But I can affirm, from repeated experiment, that no one of this numerous class of remedies deserves the character bestowed upon them. The doctor may be very correct when he says that Epsom salts and aloes have done every thing he has heard the Eau Medicinale is capable of doing; for, should he be proved to be totally unacquainted with the curative properties or the sensible effects of that remedy, the efficacy of these medicines may not be over-rated.

The assertion that all purgatives will cure gout is so obviously unsupported by common experience, that your readers will scarcely require its refutation; and it only remains for me to show that the curative powers of the *colchicum autumnale* are quite unconnected with its purgative operation. Upon this I may observe that in many cases it removes the paroxysm of gout without *any sensible operation of any kind*. This fact is very notorious. If Dr. S. requires the proof of it, I may instance (among others) the case of the illustrious President of the Royal Society, long known to have been a martyr to the disease. Sir Joseph Banks assures me that in him the *Eau Medicinale* never produces any action on the bowels, while it never fails to relieve him; and he farther states, that the accidental occurrence of purging will generally bring on a fit of the gout, and, if present, materially aggravate the complaint.

Dr. Sutton says, the hermodactyl described by Trallian *may happen to be* a very different medicine from that which we use under that name. If it *only may happen to be*, it *may not be* different. If the doctor had any doubts respecting it, it was incumbent upon him to state the reasons which induced him to differ. He assumes indeed that Alexander ascribed to the hermodactyl a more powerfully purgative operation than we find in the modern hermodactyl. I am at a loss to conceive what foundation there can be for this opinion, when we are expressly told by this author, as Dr. S. unaccountably admits, that even in cases where a large dose of his medicine seems to have been prescribed, if a fuller evacuation from the bowels was desirable, scammony was to be added.

Εἰ δὲ θελεῖς ἐπὶ πολλὸν υπαγεῖν τὴν γαστέρα
προσμίγνυς σκαμνῶν καὶ δ. καὶ ἀλυπῶς κα-
ταίει καὶ ἀναδύνει ποιεῖ τὴς πασχόντας.

Alex. Trallian, cap. xi.—περὶ ἀνωδυνῶν
ἀνιδίων καὶ φαρμάκων καθαρτικῶν.

Here appears no evidence of extraordinary purgative powers possessed by the hermodactyl; and, admitting that it sometimes occasioned the watery evacuation from the bowels described in my last, yet we are led to conclude there were cases where it failed to produce this effect, and where the addition of stronger purgatives was rendered necessary.

In the case of Mr. Wallis, of Judd-street, now under my care, a full dose of the Tincture of Colchicum produced a sickness with vomiting, which continued to harass him for twenty-four hours, and yet this extreme dose produced no purgative operation whatever. I have witnessed the same effect so frequently, that I have no hesitation in maintaining that in a multitude of cases, if given in a dose just sufficient to cure the patient, and no more, it will be found to exert no purgative quality whatever, and very little sensible operation of any other kind.

Impressed with the belief, that the modern hermodactyl possesses less purgative powers than that described by the ancients, Dr. S. conjectures that the *colchicum autumnale*, on account of its stronger operation, may more nearly resemble the drug prescribed by Trallian. That it does not only resemble Trallian's drug, but is the same medicine, is a fact of which I do not entertain the smallest doubt; but I do not discover this resemblance in the stronger purgative operation it is supposed to be endued with. I have before denied that there is any foundation for believing this strong purgative power to be an invariable property of the ancient hermodactyl, from which, if correct, it will follow that this supposition of our author is entirely gratuitous. In the case of Mr. Wallis, before adverted to, it had no such operation, though given in an *extreme dose*. Upon what authority, I would ask, does the doctor suppose this plant to be possessed of that quality? Certainly not from his own personal observation, or we should never have had the account of Storck's experiment upon himself, brought as an evidence on the occasion, a story more ridiculous and monstrous than any to be found in Baron Munchausen, and which can only be equalled by the countless falsehoods contained in his several publications.

The identity of the tincture of *colchicum* and *cau medicinale*, is a question which can only be determined by attentive examination, and comparison of their respective operations on the human body. I will pledge my professional reputation for the truth of what I have alleged on this subject. My practice in gout has been very great, and, where these remedies appeared likely to be useful, I have administered them with the most careful observation of their effect, and have never once entertained a doubt of their being the same medicines. I am assisted in forming my judgment by the testimony of those who have taken both medicines. I have had intercourse with many of the most distinguished scientific characters of this kingdom, who are conversant both with the appearance and properties of the French remedy; and they are unanimous in expressing their convictions that the two compositions are identically the same. When considering the question of identity, it may be useful to advert to the fact that one Wedelius, a continental physician, sold an empirical preparation of *colchicum*, which, like the French nostrum, was extolled as a *panacea*. This, indeed, is so very common with advertized medicines, that I should not think the circumstance worth notice, if the catalogue of its virtues did not bear some resemblance to that which we find in Husson's original advertisement. It is also deserving of remark, that the account of this nostrum is contained in a system of *Materia Medica*, (by Geoffry) well known in France, where Husson lived.

August, 1814.

J. WANT.

No. 9, North Crescent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE various errors, absurdities, and contradictions, that so frequently occur in discussions relative both to ancient and modern prosody, I have reason to believe, may be traced chiefly to the following sources:—

1st. An imperfect knowledge, and a consequent confusion, of the three distinct properties essential to a note of speech; namely:—1. Quantity, time, or dimension, comprehending the relative proportions denominated *long* and *short*, *open* and *close*. 2. Quality, force, or emphasis, comprehending the properties denoted by the terms *loud* and *soft*, *forte* and *piano*, *strong* and *feeble*, *emphatic* and *remiss*, or *unemphatic*, *thetic*, and *in arsis*; the essence, we know, of rhythm,

rhythm, in all modern tongues. And, indeed, as the organs of speech cannot be supposed to vary, and, consequently, the process of verbal utterance, in all ages, must have been uniformly the same in kind or manner, we entertain not the smallest doubt, that the same prominent, unavoidable, and alternately or periodically obtrusive properties, constituted also the essence of rhythm in all the ancient languages. 3. Tone, tune, or accent, comprehending the *pitch*, and the *rising* or the *falling* inflexions, of words and syllables, termed the *high* and the *low* notes, the *acute* and the *grave* accents; an accident in which chiefly consists the melody of speech. A note of speech, then, must be of some time; and, whether it be long or short, it must be either emphatic or remiss; and, whether long or short, emphatic or remiss, it must have some musical pitch, and be either an acute accent or a grave accent, that is, a rising inflexion or a falling inflexion, or a combination of the two; variations, however, which, in speech, do not commonly succeed each other, as is generally the case in music, *per saltum*, or at intervals, but in constant and almost imperceptible slides or undulations. Every vocal and articulate sound, therefore, possesses these three accidents. According, however, to the different genius of different languages, any one of the three may so far predominate, in the usual mode of speech, over the others, as to *seem*, from its prominence, the principal, if not the only, accident; and, in a faulty or unnatural pronunciation of a language, any one of the accidents may occasionally acquire undue preponderance. But we are not hence to infer that any one of them is utterly extinguished. Quantity, it is probable, may have obtained, at some period, most attention in the pronunciation of the ancient languages, as quality now has in that of the modern tongues. Hence it may be, that the poetry of the former is regulated chiefly by a certain regard to long syllables and short; and that of the latter by a similar regard to emphatic syllables and unemphatic.

2d. The want of a distinct and specific notation for each of the three accidents.

3d. The circumstance, that length of quantity, emphasis, and the rising inflexion, are found to coincide most frequently on the same note; a coincidence

for which it would not be difficult to assign a satisfactory reason.

4th. The utter impossibility of recovering an accurate knowledge of the *accentual*, or even of the *emphatical*, pronunciation of a *dead* language; or, indeed, of fixing, by rule, the tones or accentuation of *any* language.

5th. The notion that quantity, emphasis, and tone, necessarily interfere with and influence each other; but yet that it is possible to read *well* by quantity, without any observance of emphasis or of tone; or to read *well* according to emphasis, without any regard to tone or to quantity; in other words, that it is possible to read the ancient languages *well*, neglecting, or sinking altogether, one or two of the accidents.*

6th. The want of a special, appropriate, and univocal prosodical nomenclature. Hence, 1. The misapplication, at least among the moderns, of the term *accent*, to designate *syllabic emphasis*; a circumstance which has contributed to the almost universal confusion of the two distinct qualities properly denominated by these two different terms. 2. The common use of the term *high*, to designate the property of *loud*, and *vice versâ*. 3. The general acceptance of the word *low*, as a correlative term both to *loud* and *high*. 4. The prevailing error in the grammars of modern tongues, and in the writings of modern authors, of terming an emphatical syllable a long quantity, and an unemphatical syllable a short quantity. 5. The two-fold application to such words as *voice*, *vox*; *syllable*, *syllaba*; of such verbs as *lower*, *depono*, *demitto*, *deprimo*; *raise*, *elevo*, *acuo*, *attollo*,

* It may not be improper to state here, that one or two of the current opinions respecting this subject, specified by the writer in a note annexed to the article on Prosody, contained in his "Institutes of Latin Grammar," although sanctioned by the authority of the respectable names to which they are there referred, do not wholly accord with some of the principles implied in the present discussion; and that what he conceives to be a correct statement of the question respecting the nature, connexion, and adjustment of accent, emphasis, and quantity, with an examination of several of the popular errors prevailing on the subject of modern prosody, may be found in his "Grammar of the English Language," recently published.

tollo; in reference either to the vocal slides or inflexions, or to the distinctions merely of softness or loudness—sometimes in reference to quantity; see also Lily's 2d and 3d special rule. 6. The various interpretations and acceptations of the ancient terms *arsis* and *thesis*, some authors referring them respectively to acuteness and to gravity of note; some, in like manner, to loudness and softness; and others, in both respects, just reversing the references; some uniformly assigning the first part of a foot, without considering whether it be the beginning or the middle of a *bar*, to the *arsis*, and the last to the *thesis*; and others, with similar incaution, uniformly placing the *thesis* first, and the *arsis* last; opposites, if considered as general rules, without doubt, equally incorrect. 7. The undefined nature of the terms *ictus* and *percussio*, some referring both to the accident of tone or accent, others to that of quality or emphasis; some considering them as denoting identical, and others dissimilar effects; and some contending that the former denotes only a part of what is denominated by the latter, but without furnishing a clear explanation of the precise nature either of the part or the whole. Reasoning from the principles and practice of our own tongue, we should not deem it unlikely, that the *ictus* may have been generally intended to designate the usual emphatic or thetic influence, falling alternately or periodically on one or more of the syllables of every hypermonosyllable; and that the *percussio* may have distinguished the pre-eminently emphatic or thetic syllable of the longer polysyllables, or perhaps of compound or polysyllabic feet. 8. The various uses of the word *cæsura*, which is sometimes used to denote the cutting or separation of a word, the syllable separated, and the pause of separation; and is applied, too, to whole verses and to single feet. Its synonym *tome*, also, is used for the separation of a verse, and seems to be sometimes applied to the first part of the verse separated, or to any equivalent combination of syllables. 9. The different acceptations of the word *cadence*, which is used to denote the fall of the voice, with regard either to tone or to force, and the rhythm, flow, or general harmony of an expression. 10. The unqualified application of the names belonging to the ancient feet, regulated by quantity, to the modern feet, regulated by quality; a circumstance which has led some to suppose that both ancient and modern poetry are directed precisely by

the same principles. 11. The various imports ascribed to such terms as *εὐμέλεια*, *εὐρυθμία*, *melody*, *harmony*, *modulation*, &c. 12. The various senses in which the term *tone* is employed. It denotes sometimes the mere sound or voice itself, a note of speech or song, the musical gradations of a series of sounds, and sometimes the peculiar intonation of a province or country. 13. The lax sense of the ancient term *rhythmus*. (1.) It was sometimes spoken of as synonymous with foot; thus Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, says, τὸ δ' αὐτὸ καλῶ πόδα καὶ ῥυθμόν (*De Struct. Orat.* sect. 17.) And Aristides, ῥυθμὸς τοίνυν ἐστὶ σύστημα ἐκ κρῶνων κατὰ τινὰ τάξιν συγκεκμημένων. (*De Musica*, l. i, p. 31.) Rhythm is a system of tunes put together in a certain order. (2.) Again; not the same *order*, but the same *quantity*, of tunes, was denoted; for example, the dactyl and the anapæst are in the same rhythm, because they each consist of the same tunes. So, Quintilian, *Rhythmi, id est, numeri, spatii temporum constant.* (*De Inst. Orat.* l. ix. c. 4. p. 479. The truth probably is, that, as insulated feet or separate metres, a trochee and an iambus, and a dactyl and an anapæst, must be considered respectively as the reverse of each other; but that in succession, the trochaic and the iambic rhythm, and the dactylic and the anapæstic, are respectively considered the same. (3.) The word *rhythmus* sometimes denotes the *measure*, or a number of movements, agreeably united, of which the ear is to be the judge. So, Cicero, *Quicquid est enim quod sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadet, etiamsi ab est a versu, numerus vocatur, qui Græcè ῥυθμὸς dicitur.* (*De Orat.*) Here the word seems to refer to the *concinnitas*, or general harmony of period, which results, not so much from any minute attention to a certain succession of feet or syllables, as from the choice, order, proportions, and arrangement of its constituent words, clauses, and members.—Nothing is more perplexing, or a greater source of error and of captious dispute, than the vague, indefinite, or equivocal use of technical terms. Were writers more careful in defining, and in using such words, there would be fewer disputed points, and these would much sooner, if not more satisfactorily, arrive at their natural conclusion. We feel no hesitation to declare our belief, that the complete practice of ancient prosody is irrecoverably lost; nor, we do assert, will its mere theory ever be intelligibly discussed by modern

modern critics, till the real meaning and import of its technical terms shall have been precisely ascertained. J. GRANT.
Crouch End; Sept. 4. 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my last, which was my second letter on the subject of the *Plan for re-forming Penitentiaries*, I flatter myself there was a scheme detailed, which, when duly considered, will be seen to be the only mode of reformation that can be depended on, and has already in some countries been effectually tried.

What now, therefore, remains for me to do, is to exhibit a project for giving the objects, thus rescued from a trade of prostitution, constant employment in a way that shall, whilst it renders them a considerable less expence to the public charities, (perhaps none at all,) in an equal degree benefit the general community; for, if we can demonstrate, that the employment proposed will be found in a like proportion to the necessity of relieving the towns and cities from the burthen of these unhappy beings, there can, I think, be no objection remaining to trying the experiment; and, once established, these houses will, like the new public schools, be of universal benefit both to individuals, families, and the government of the country.

It appears to me, that, in order to make any institution useful to the state, it is necessary to cause it, as much as possible, to maintain itself; a thing of the greatest difficulty, as we saw in the case of the Philadelphia prisons, where to find employment suited to the variety of objects enclosed in them, required great foresight and incessant pains. All sorts of honest occupations have been passed in review, and canvassed without satisfaction, till we came to one, suggested to me by a worthy medical gentleman in Bristol, as having been practiced in some town in Scotland, (from whence we seem destined to draw all our improvements in economy,) and which to me seems, of all others, to be the most likely to answer effectually: which is, washing linen and sending it home in a state prepared for the ironer. And the reasons are these—all young females are capable of the operation; it is not said to be unhealthy, and it can generally be carried on in the open air under covered sheds; the apparatus is not costly, or likely to be destroyed under their hands; the operation of drying would give

exercise; its being carried on in a proper enclosure would afford security from depredations; and, of all employments, it seems that which the most delicate would not object to employ them in. And families, there can be no doubt, there would easily be found, who, although unable to subscribe in a pecuniary way to the support of such a charity, would be very willing to aid it by sending their linen; for thus they would benefit themselves, while they did good to the community, as in cities the want of drying grounds occasions a great expence to middling families in compelling them to put out all their washing, whilst the ironing they could easily perform at home.

Again let us recollect that the greater the city the greater must be the number of objects likely to want such an asylum; and we shall find that in the same ratio will be the disposition to want their services.

The only objection I can find is, that it must interfere with the interests of those already employed in that occupation; but, if this be admitted, by the same rule we must object to the new plans of education, which certainly threw at first a great many schoolmasters out of employ.

If, however, any better plans can be found out, it will be for your Magazine to record them; for schemes of any useful kind once developed in print, are half accomplished, and this of all others appears to me to be the best use we can make of time and of the liberty of the press.

G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to return my best thanks to your correspondent "Norvicensis," (505th page of the 35th volume,) for the valuable information furnished by him respecting the Kraken, and to ask him whether, from as respectable a source, he can produce any account of the Sea Snake, or serpent of the ocean? which will be found equally as worthy of indagation.

SAMUEL LUKS.

St. James's, Feb. 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your intelligent correspondents, through the medium of your useful and agreeable miscellany, inform me of the derivation and early history of the ancient village of Bow, in Middlesex?

W. J. HOOKE.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.
TAYLOR'S DISCOURSE ON PROSPECT PAINT-
ING. Continued from page 405-409 of
vol. xxxvii.

WE now approach a dull, but useful, part of the subject—the enumeration of those counsels, which experience has recorded as conducive to the excellence of prospect-painting. To give them a memorable arrangement, some analysis and subdivision is necessary.

A work of the art, a painted prospect, delights, either (1) directly, as an imitation of nature; or (2) indirectly, as a nucleus of association. One part of the pleasure is derived from the sensations excited by inspection; one part of the pleasure is derived from the ideas excited by association. In proportion as these sensations, or as these ideas, are vivid and interesting, is the effect and merit of the work.

To the imitation of nature belong—(1) outline; (2) colouring; (3) singleness of scene.

Precision of outline in the forms of towers, houses, hills, trees, rivers, men, &c. is attained by repeatedly drawing from nature. Begin, says Deleuze, in his *Eudore*, by providing a canvas or board, painted black, or rather a slate about three feet square, and use a white pencil. By the help of a ruler, draw on a similar board, which is to stand beside you, a horizontal line. This is your first model. Then, still with your ruler and compasses, divide regularly this line by four or five perpendiculars. Copy this second model, and copy it repeatedly, until you can rapidly trace the verticals and the horizontal as regularly intersected, as if you had employed the scale and compasses. Next, trace on your model-board an angle of forty-five degrees, and successively the other angles, and copy them in the same manner. You will thus accustom your eye to judge of the relative acuteness of angles. In order to verify your progress, have recourse to your rule and compasses; these are to you an infallible, an unflattering, preceptor. From angles pass to the different sorts of triangles by the same process; and then your course of instruction is completed for right lines. In curves, begin by the circle, which you must draw repeatedly, until your hand be sufficiently exercised to describe it with one stroke, and to place a point in the center. Then pass on to other forms of curves, and thence to complex geometrical figures. When you have ac-

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quired that justness of eye, and that precision of hand, which enable you to describe these forms, without instruments, nearly as well as with their assistance, you have learned as much as you would have acquired in two years at the Academy, and can already copy an architectural design. Hitherto you have imitated only figures traced on a plane surface, your eye must now be accustomed to pursue contours which project or recede, which jut in or out. Choose the simplest forms to begin with, a vase for instance. By stretching a net of straight threads across a pane of glass so as to divide it like a draught-board; by making a similar division on the paper, and by placing, in each corresponding square of the paper, that part of the object or landscape which appears through the subdivision on the pane, a drawing may be executed in tolerable perspective; but this gives a timidity of manner—draw without the net, and verify by means of it. It is not enough to be able to copy the stationary, the fugacious forms of nature must also be seized—the branch straining in the gale, the rebounding spray of the headlong cataract, the hovering bird, the attitude of human feeling. For this purpose it is necessary to form an ideal memory, and to be able to draw in detail from the image retained of an instantaneous observation. Look at an object, then go home and draw it. Bring your drawing to the object, and see wherein you had forgotten or misobserved; and correct by the original. Again attempt other delineations in its absence, until you can accomplish from memory strong likenesses of absent bodies. From the stereotype forms of nature, the representative memory must be exercised, and then applied to the fixation of fugacious phenomena. Attitudes dictated to a model have no expression; observation must seize them amid the business and tumult of real life. Berghem paints a cow scratching her lip with her hind leg; it is an attitude caught in a lively manner from nature, but for which no model can have been detained. He had learnt to paint from idea, from reminiscence. Salvator Rosa used to throw himself before a mirror into the attitudes he wished to limn; and after looking awhile at the reflected image to remove before his easel, and imitate it.*

Precision of outline, in the perspective

* Sulzer's *Theorie der schönen Künste*.

appearance of forms foreshortened according to their distance and relative position, has been reduced by mathematicians to fixed rules. Albert Durer is stated first among the moderns to have treated of this science: he was born in 1471, and ennobled by Maximilian I. The Italians quote as their earliest writer on perspective—*Jo. Cantuariensis Perspectiva: Pisa, 1508*. Was it the necessity of giving designs for Gothic churches and cathedrals, which suggested and preserved the rules and inventions of the first perspective delineators? And did Albert Durer and John of Canterbury really instruct the Italians.

On perspective, I find in a catalogue of scarce books—*Het Perspectiv Conste van John Vries Vriedemann: London, 1559*. A Dutch book printed so early, and in London, on so complex a branch of art, disaccords with one's notions of the natural order of human phenomena. Other writers on perspective, who have published in this country, are Moxon, 1670; Halfpenny, 1700; Hamilton, (130 plates,) 1738; Brook * Taylor, 1720; Kirby, 1755; Priestley, 1770; and Malton, after Brook Taylor, in 1776.

One branch of perspective which is usually treated of separately, and which much concerns the prospect-painter, is precision of outline in the reflected appearance of objects on smooth water. The method of studying reflection at home is to lay a mirror flat on the table, and to station upon it figures of pasteboard, representing boats, or other objects, analogous in form to those which are to be painted in a reflected state. The higher the eye above the level of the mirror, the greater is the undershortening, or shallowness, of the reflected image. It only attains the depth or height of the prototype, when the eye is level with the surface of the water. Artists often err in assigning an excessive depth to reflected images, forgetful how much above the surface of the water they usually take their point of sight; but the interruption of the image by streaks of undulation they seldom omit; this saves trouble and conceals untruth. And they often err in reflecting perpendicularly images which should converge.

Symmetry, be it observed, which pleases in the reality, displeases in the imitation. A palace, with a single wing,

leaves the eye unsatisfied. Yet the perspective painter, who has to represent a complete palace, willingly intercepts, in some degree, the one half by a scaffolding, a boat-sail, a spreading tree, or some other intervening object; or he gives an oblique station to the whole, that the progressive contraction of the perspective may destroy the apparent parallelism of the two sides. Why this?

In the nature, to find a palace with a single wing, excites an idea of incompleteness, poverty, desertion, ruin, or caprice. In the picture, the hidden half can be inferred from that which is displayed, and the eye resents, as needless information, the second tracing of the same outline; just as in conversation, the repetition of a remark seems to accuse the hearer of deafness or stupidity.

Next in importance to outline is colouring. So infinitesimally various are nature's shades of hue, and hues of light and shade, that artists have observed the summer noon to be yellow, the autumnal noon to be white, and the winter noon to be blue, relatively to each other, although to an inattentive eye these diversities are lost in the effulgences common to the sunshine of them all. In order to acquire colouring, the first the most important rule is—copy nature, not art. Practise abroad. The Florentine school excelled the Roman in colouring. Why? Lorenzo dei Medici allotted to his Institution of Painters a garden to practise in. Titian, of all colourists the best, worked in his court-yard, and placed his models in open day-light. Aberli, an eminent Swiss drawing-master and engraver, taught colouring by providing unshaded outline engravings of Swiss scenery, and sending his pupils to colour after nature the same scene at different hours of the day, and different seasons of the year. The art of proportioning the distinctness of objects to their contiguity is thus best learned.

Italian writers on painting talk much about the *chiaroscuro*,* or the proper gradation and distribution of light and shade. One of their precepts is, imagine the depth of your picture separated by invisible planes into a series of successive apartments. In the foremost chamber, your lights and shades must be stronger; in the remoter chambers, they must be progressively weaker. With the increase of distance, all objects appear fainter, and seen through a bluish or grey me-

* Brook Taylor prefixes a caricature frontispiece, in which the rules of perspective are all violated, thus teaching its importance by its absence.

* Leonardo da Vinci *Della Pittura*, 1651. De Piles *Cours de Peinture*, 1708.

dium. This principle, applied to landscape, is called *aërial perspective*.

Another of their precepts is, never forget how far off you suppose the illuminating cause from the object illuminated. The nearer and stronger the light, the more definite and dark are the shadows. Distance progressively the light, and you will weaken both the *clears* and the *obscures*. Put it further away, and its effects, as a cause of shadow, will be almost insensible. At twilight there is a monotony of illumination, which the painters too much dislike to attempt.

Compare a scene of nature under brilliant sunshine, with the same scene beclouded. There the lights and shades will be limited and strong; here all will be feeble and grey alike. But you have seen these discolorations succeed each other in an instant, when, in the midst of a vast champaign, a thick cloud, hurried by superior winds, is about to intercept the surrounding sunshine, and to parade before us the moving darkness of its shadow. On a sudden all has lost its lustre—a dull sad tint has spread its veil over the scene—the wondering birds have suspended their song—the cloud passes—and all resumes its various brilliance.

Another precept worth attention from the colourist is this—if in any thing you deviate from nature, err on the side of splendor, rather than on the side of dulness; because time, and smoke, and varnish, and dust, will eventually sift a vaporous powder over the picture, and thus subdue its garishness of hue. The opposite fault to dulness is technically called, by the Dutch, using *dyer's colours*. Coninxloo and Vinkboom have fallen into this error, as if every thing in nature had put on its best clothes to sit to them—the houses their white waistcoats, and the trees new leaves from the silk-mercers. Harmony of colouring is the perpetual pursuit of nature; she does not long tolerate the glare of a new building, even if its hues are modest: she sprinkles lichens, and soot, and dust, over all contiguous objects in equal proportions; less in the country, more in the town. This dotted colouring of nature, (which is the reverse of miniature, where the dotting is many-coloured) is the perfection which pictures acquire from age—not however from age only—a scanty pallet, by tempting a frequent intermixture of the hues employed, favours harmony of colouring. No painter willingly introduces the appearance of new clothes, or linen a-

drying, or women walking in exquisitely white drapery. A rapid thaw, by reason of the blotches of unmelted snow, is an unwelcome topic, which endangers harmony of colouring.

Leonardo da Vinci teaches (c. xxi.) that there are three primary colours in nature—red, blue, and yellow; and advises the artist to make his pallet by the admixture of these with each other, and with a white and black. Meyer, in a dissertation read before the Academy of Berlin, follows up this recipe, and calculates that one twelfth of admixture ought to give name to a separate colour, in which case he would reckon ninety-one colours, as so many changes can be rung on these admixtures.

Harmony of colouring is endangered by any violent contrasts. All caricature is in bad taste. Improbable lights, catching lights, any accidents of light, any uncommon illumination, especially if not accounted for within the picture, even a multiplicity of shines, gives a feeling of affectation, of insobriety, or flutter.

Wilson, latterly so remarkable for harmony of colouring, in one of his early landscapes, the *Niobe*, has introduced an extravagance of cloud and cataract which disgusts. Sir Francis Bourgeois, in one of his storm-pieces, makes the wind blow from the same side of the landscape in which he places a rainbow; this is rare in nature, and assists the violent mixture of gloom and splendor to offend.

“Drawing, says Diderot,* gives the form to beings, colouring gives them life. This is the divine breath which animates them. Only the masters of the art are judges of drawing, every body is a judge of colouring. We have no lack of good draftsmen, but we have few good colourists. It is the same in literature; there are a hundred cold logicians for one great orator. Step into the workshop of the artist. If you see him placing his colours very symmetrically on his pallet, and if a quarter of an hour has not confounded all this order, pronounce him to be cold. He is fellow to the pedant, who gets upon his steps, takes down his author, copies the line he wants, and carries the book carefully back to its exact original place, and then sits down again to his desk. That's not the gait of genius. He who is alive to colour, has his eye on the canvas, his mouth a little open; he pants, his

* *Essais sur la Peinture.*

pallet is a chaos. In this chaos he dips his pencil, and draws out of it the work of creation; the birds and their feathery lustre, the flowers and their velvet tinges, the serene blue of heaven, and the gray haze upon the waters. He rises—he draws back—and casts from afar a roving glance on his work—he sits down again, and you will see the flesh born under his pencil; cloth, silk, distinctly forming, the grape ripening, the leaf withering.”

This is no doubt a portrait from individual nature, and probably of Chardin, who was the best colourist among the artists of Diderot's time and circle; yet, notwithstanding the eloquence of the passage, I much question the natural and necessary connexion between feeling and observation. Where there is feeling it will often break loose into pantomime; and probably the pathetic expression of an Annibal Caracci cannot be attained without it: but colouring is rather the fruit of attention than of sensibility, and is no doubt compatible with a stiller and more patient gesticulation.

The importance in prospect-painting of what may be called singleness, or unity, of scene, will be felt, when the term is sufficiently understood. The eye should always be supposed centered (1) on a given point of view, (2) focussed to a given distance. Some painters, as they proceed, shift sideways the point of view, turning themselves successively toward that part of the landscape on which they are at work; so that their landscapes would cut into perpendicular strips, each having a separate point of sight. Mompert sometimes errs in this way, and violates the unity of scene. It is the proper way of painting panoramas, or other screens intended for the decoration of a regular concave.

Painted landscapes* are divided into *close* or *open*, accordingly as the eye is supposed to be focussed for seeing the foreground or the distance. In the *close* landscape the foreground must be elaborate, and the distance indistinct; in the *open* landscape the foreground must be indistinct, and the distance elaborate. Eglon von der Neer has often erred against this principle, and focusses the eye both to his distances and to his foreground. He was originally a painter of flowers; but, finding the demand for

that class of pictures insufficient, he undertook landscapes, and finished highly the distances: he then made his foregrounds to consist of a trellis, or a garden-hedge, in order that he might display his flower-painting, and to this also he focussed the eye; exhibiting, in minute detail, every contiguous insect. This constitutes a violation of unity of scene, not sideways, but depthwise.

Lairesse thinks* it is mostly expedient to indicate, by what he calls a *direction-post*, the point of sight in a painted landscape. Place, says he, near the edge of your picture, a fragment of wall, or railing, which points as an index to the place where all the lines converge.

There is an abbreviation of indication, which experienced artists acquire, and which may be classed as a part of colouring. It consists in employing the simplest possible patches of hue which suffice to indicate the object intended. It is the reverse of painting in detail. The eye of an old man sees in this manner. Fewer rays, fewer traits, fewer particulars, reach his perception, than when the organ of sight had a juvenile sensibility; but his habits of vision enable him from fewer data to infer the precise forms he is viewing. Those who are accustomed to works of art, are often better pleased with abbreviated indication, than with complete detail; but the multitude usually prefers finished work. The larger the scale on which the objects are painted, and the further off the painting is to be seen, the more allowable is rough-daubing. Scene-painters frequently attain in high perfection this brevity of indication, this stenographic colouring.

The expediency of interrupting vision toward the edges of the picture, and of filling up the corners with dull and vague objects, arises from the conformation of the eye, which observes distinctly only that circle in the middle of its ken. As this circle is a little narrowed above and below by the disposition of the eyelids, an oval, longest horizontally, is the most natural form of picture; and, when the canvas has any other shape, the objects of attention are still to be circumscribed within this oval.

Two masses of unequal illumination are usual in a painted prospect. It is better to illuminate the central mass, and to darken the encircling mass;

* Hagedorn *Ueber die Malerey.*

* *Art de la Peinture.*

better

better to fling the sunshine into the midst of the landscape, and to leave obscure the foreground, side-screens, and upper sky; because the edges of the circle of vision, being comparatively indistinct, are always less exposed to observation, and may therefore better avoid to solicit attention.

Let us next consider the work of the prospect-painter as a nucleus of association. *(To be continued.)*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number of last June, there appears a paper, in which the writer seems convinced that animal food is by no means necessary for the sustenance of man; yet the use of flesh for food is sanctioned by Scripture; and those who wish to repudiate the custom, must first assign a purpose for those animals in their wild state. I mean they must propose a method of disposing of them in such a manner that they do not pester society. Yet there are certain animals appropriated to the use of man which, I think, no one will scruple to pronounce superfluous in the strongest sense of the term. These are turtle, and, assuredly, it must inflict pain on every susceptible mind, to reflect on the sufferings endured by these harmless inoffensive creatures, some of which I lately witnessed in this neighbourhood. The turtles in question (a large number) were purchased for a grand dinner given to the Duke of Wellington, at Burlington House: my curiosity attracted me to go and see them alive, or rather struggling with death. I observed a hole in each of their fins; and, on requesting to know their intent, I was told, (can you credit it, Sir?) with the greatest imaginable indifference, with the most hard-hearted apathy, that "*they are nailed down on their backs, by the fins, to the ship's deck in which they are imported.*" Good God! how indescribable were my feelings; I asked no more, but have since regretted I did not ask "*how long they remain in that state.*" I have oft times since asked myself, "why are dumb animals thus inhumanly tortured?" and have invariably received for answer, "for no other purpose than to gratify the depraved, the vitiated, appetite of inhuman man." Now Sir, if your correspondent will turn his lucubrations to this subject, I am persuaded he will insure the cordial co-operation of every friend to humanity, in which class it is my ambition to subscribe myself.

SAMUEL LUKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF this be deemed worthy of insertion, you may expect further communications of a similar nature, tending to furnish materials for a rational Grammar and Dictionary of the English language. I hope our language is not yet so completely *fixed*, even by the Herculean labours of Dr. Johnson, as to be unalterable. A Dictionary which has been pronounced a *disgrace to the English language*, will not surely with wise men prevent its improvement; and, if respectable writers be induced by the following remarks, to set the example of simplifying and of rectifying our orthography, my object in writing will be fully answered.

JAMES GILCHRIST.

Ball's Pond,
July 19, 1814.

Orthographical Reform, or a rational Method of Spelling the English Language.

English orthography is confessedly "attended with much uncertainty and perplexity," which uncertainty and perplexity may be easily removed. The letters *f*, *l*, and *s*, are sometimes doubled and sometimes put singly. This is evidently a vicious caprice. These consonants should be uniformly put doubly or singly. The perplexity and uncertainty attending them, (I mean to learners,) would be removed either way; but it would be more agreeable to analogy to treat them as other consonants, by putting them always single.

Sometimes consonants are doubled when another syllable is assumed: as abet, abettor, begin, beginner, &c. This is a perplexing custom, which ought to be rectified and not perpetuated. Every change made upon the sign tends to make it more difficultly recognised, and to obscure its signification.

All changes of letters in the same word ought to be avoided: thus—happy, happier, happiest; merry, merrier, merriest; say, said; pay, paid; lay, laid; accompany, accompaniment, &c. should be happy, happier, happiest; or rather hapy, hapyer, hapyest; mery, meryer, meryest; say, sayed; pay, payed; lay, layed; accompany, accompaniment, &c.

As letters should not be changed, so neither should they be omitted in the same words: thus—duly, truly, judgement, blamable, curable, lodging, &c. should be—duely, truely, judgement, blameable, cureable, lodgeing, &c.

There

There ought to be uniformity of spelling in the same syllable or word: as

ent	ence	able	un	y	al	er	in
ant	ance	ible	in	ey	ile	or	en
						ar	
						ard	

That double or treble spellings of the same syllable can serve only to perplex learners, must be evident at first sight; and to retain them merely because the French or the Latins had them before us, would be to continue a bad practice for the sake of a bad precedent. The terminations ent, ence, able, un, y, al, er, ought to be retained, and ant, ance, ible, in, ey, ile, or, ar, ard, discontinued; because the former are already the most numerous in our writings and dictionaries, and because ent and ence can come after any syllable without affecting the pronunciation; whereas ance and ant would, according to analogy, require g and c to be sounded hard where they are usually pronounced soft; as, *regant*, *regancy*, instead of *regent*, *regency*.

It may be thought that *able* ought to be changed into *ible*, especially after g and c soft: as *convincible*, *tangible*, &c.; but it seems better to preserve uniformity by writing *convinceable*, *tangeable*, or *touchable*. The negative *un*, so intelligible to plain English eyes and ears, ought not to be supplanted by the Latin or French *in*. Besides the right of pre-occupancy and general usage, it has the claim of *distinctness*; for *in*, negative, both in Latin and French, is apt to be confounded by learners with *in* the preposition. Had our writers shown respect for their own language rather than affectation of foreign idioms, they would have written *unactive*, *uncapable*, *uncivil*, *ungrateful*, *unjustice*, &c.

The termination *ey* ought to disappear, leaving *y* alone; as—*abby*, not *abbey*; *moay*, not *money*; *hony*, not *honey*. The syllable *ey*, being expressive of the same sound as *ay*, *ei*, *ai* } ought to be reserved for that purpose alone.

As to *al* and *ile* it is unnecessary to say much. The latter does not occur often, and may be easily got rid of entirely.

The syllables *er*, *or*, *ar*, *ard* } deserve more notice.

The first of them is the proper regular English termination expressive of agent; wherever therefore an agent is implied we should write *er*, as *factor*, not *factur*. When the noun expresses not agency, or is at least sufferable, as *fervor*, *ardor*, &c.; for *our*, as *fervour*, *ardour*,

&c. should be avoided. According to analogy *ou* expresses the sound of *ow*, and should be employed only for that purpose. It may be remarked in passing, that *or* (or *er*) as a termination of nouns not expressive of agency is hardly proper. When the Latins said *amator*, (i.e. *amat vir*,) they spoke properly; but when they said or wrote *amor* they wrote improperly, for no *vir* was implied; and this absurdity could not have taken place but for their absurd notion that every noun must necessarily be of some gender.

The terminations *ar* and *ard* are corruptions imported from France. There are so few of them that they may be easily sent over the water again. *Beggar* should be written *begger*; *drunkard*, *drunker*, or rather *drinker*; *dotard*, *doter*, &c.

The prefixes *in* } *en* } cause much perplexity in our orthography. The last might be safely dismissed as a useless supernumerary, or rather as a mischievous idler. The Englishman is as honest a fellow, at least in the matter of language, as ever borrowed of neighbours; for he wears every thing that he borrows from abroad just as it comes over, without altering it in the smallest to suit the taste and fashion of his country. It is to be wished indeed that he had not been so willing to appear piebald, like an harlequin, borrowing fantastic patches from his neighbours to make himself a coat of many colours: nay he has not only frequently borrowed without necessity, but has often received back his own home-made stuff, somewhat altered by foreign fingers, fancying it original manufacture.

It is really mortifying to perceive the rage which yet prevails for French spellings and pronunciations of English words. Why must we prefer the French *in* to our own *un*, or *en* to *in*? Is not *indow*, *indure*, *ingrave*, &c. preferable to *endow*, *endure*, *engrave*, &c.? *In* has a separate distinct meaning of its own, but *en* has no separate distinct meaning of its own in the English language. If this be not sufficient reason for preferring (or, if it must be, preferring) *in* to *en*, it is vain to give reasons.

Our writings and dictionary seem too lavish of the final *e*. When necessary to soften g and c, or to lengthen a preceding vowel, it should be affixed; as, *range*, *mince*, *mate*, *male*, *babe*, &c.; but when not requisite for either of these purposes it is wholly superfluous. *Give*, *lov*, *glimps*, are in every point of view preferable to *give*, *love*, *glimpse*.

All varieties of spellings not expressive of different meanings are nuisances to be got

got rid of, not excellencies to be preserved :
thus,

to {	flinch	to {	slack	to {	fat
	blench		slacken		fatten
	blanch		slake		batten
a {	peak	a {	break	a {	bag
	beak		brack		poke
	peck		breach		pouch
to {	pick			to {	bag
	peach				bouge
	impeach				

applied figuratively

The cause of such varieties must be evident to every one who has attended to the organs of speech, or to the diversities of *spellings* and *pronunciations* among the illiterate. One of the true uses of dictionary is to prevent, not to perpetuate, useless or perplexing varieties of spelling and pronunciation. I know some people think they enrich language, as they suppose an excessive issue of bank-notes enriches the country. They prefer show to substance—they are willing to be rich in words and poor in meanings, having many signs for few significations; and therefore will cheerfully excuse me for not attempting to influence them by *arguments* or *reasons*.

Such *spellings* as tend to conceal the meaning of words, their origin, or the family to which they belong, ought to be avoided. Thus,

appear	{	appear	{
apparent		appearent	
apparition		apparition	
bottle		bottle	
butler		bottler	
		or botl	
		botler	
cavalier	{	chevalier	{
chevalier		chevalry	
chivalry		dear	
dear		dearling	
darling		drip	
drop	{	drip	{
drip		dripel	
dribble			
drivel			
flower		flower	
flourish	{	flowerish	{
florist		flowerist	
gird			
girdle		gird	
girt		girdl	
girth	{	girter	{
garter			

should be

I fear that I have already exceeded due bounds, and must therefore not proceed further.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for this month, (p. 43,) you advert to the introduction of snuff and to the cause of its becoming a

fashionable folly. I had long wondered that the custom of taking snuff regularly, a custom apparently so absurd and unnatural, should have been so long prevalent, and have become so permanent. As a mere fashion, it would have been ephemeral, and would have been confined to the votaries of fashion; but it has become a fixed habit, and is equally attractive to the fops of Paris, and to the cold inhabitants of Edinburgh. It is true, that it is used as a fashion elsewhere, but it chiefly exists, as a custom, amongst the French and the Scotch; and it occurs to me, that it is not unlikely that this use of it amongst them may be referable to a cause more sufficient, and more likely to have produced it, than mere fashion. Not using it myself, I am not very competent to decide upon its effects; but I should imagine, that the constant use of it may be a pretty good antidote to the odour which may be expected to arise when the words "*Wha wants me,*" in Edinburgh, and "*En bas,*" in Paris, are heard! In London, perhaps the most cleanly city in the world, we happily know little of practices so nasty and so offensive; it may therefore be a necessary explanation of my allusion to observe, that, in Paris, the contents of a certain utensil are regularly emptied into the streets from the windows of the houses, which are six or seven stories high, and each floor of which is separately occupied: and that in Edinburgh, not exactly this, but something like this, takes place. May not, therefore, the universal practice amongst the Edinburghers and Parisians, of taking snuff, have been originally adopted by them as a necessary defence against the stench which must constantly prevail in cities where cleanliness is so little practiced as it must be when these libations to the goddess Cloacina are thus publicly poured forth?

Kentish-Town, Aug. 11, 1814.

H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the STATE of MENDICITY in the METROPOLIS; by MATTHEW MARTIN, Esq.

AMONG the grants made by parliament for the year 1813, is one of 616l. 13s. to Matthew Martin, esq. of Poet's Corner, Westminster, towards the expences of carrying into effect a plan for enquiring into the state of the mendicinity in the metropolis.

The plan of Mr. Martin becomes in consequence a just object of public curiosity, independent of the interesting and important subject of his labours, and some account of it merits a place in a miscellany of general circulation.

H.

It appears that Mr. Martin, who is a gentleman of patriotic and benevolent character, began this enquiry with the support of government, under the sanction of the Duke of Portland and Lord Pelham; but the complicated nature and extent of the misery, which was the subject of his researches, and the consequent difficulties which he encountered in his endeavours to reduce his observations to such a form as to explain the matter with a suitable degree of perspicuity and force, prevented him from submitting a report to Lord Pelham till lately.

In or about the year 1796, he commenced an enquiry into the circumstances of beggars in the metropolis; being led to suppose, that the general obloquy passed upon this despised though numerous class of society, was in many instances unjust. When about three hundred paupers had attended, the undertaking becoming somewhat too arduous and expensive to be carried on without further assistance, he was induced to solicit the support of government. His wishes being represented to the society for bettering the condition and encreasing the comforts of the poor, a deputation of some of its members, of which Mr. M. was one, waited upon the Duke of Portland, to explain the nature of the design, which he encouraged, and in consequence Mr. M. received the necessary pecuniary assistance for carrying it on.

To induce the paupers to attend at the office, he caused tickets to be printed, and above 6000 were disposed of at the price of 3d. each, for the purpose of being distributed to beggars, who were admitted to the office on shewing such tickets, and received the value, and frequently more. Thus a small fund was raised, of which the paupers had the benefit in return for the accounts which they gave of themselves; and the tickets being lettered and numbered, and registered when disposed of, served as clues in particular cases, where required, to

assist the donors in tracing the history of the parties on whom they were bestowed.

In a little more than seven months, 2000 examinations were taken; in the course of which time, above 600 other persons attended with tickets, who, though paupers, did not confess themselves to be beggars; and therefore in strictness were not considered as proper objects of the enquiry; and accordingly their cases were not critically noted in like manner with the cases of beggars, but the value of the tickets was allowed.

The superintendence was gratuitous; and from the result of the enquiry it appears, that there are two principal classes of beggars—parochial and non-parochial; each class being subject to some variations; viz.

CLASS I. *Parochial.*

a. Of home parishes; within the metropolis, and ten miles round.

b. Of distant parishes: more than ten miles from the metropolis.

CLASS II. *Non-parochial.*

a. Irish.

b. Scotch.

c. Foreign, &c.

The column of home parishes in the summary of the 2000 cases, states 750; that of distant parishes 336; to which two descriptions, the amount of the column of uncertain parishes, being 140, may with sufficient accuracy, be severally and proportionately added; and thus the former description would be advanced to about 847 and the latter to about 379

Total Parochial about 1226 and the numbers of Irish, Scotch, and foreign, taken as per summary, with the addition of 3096 for the children connected with the 2000 cases, and classed accordingly, and respect being had in such classification to the 140 cases of uncertain parishes, would amount to nearly,

CLASS I. *Parochial Individuals.*

a. Of home parishes; inclusive of about	1384 children, about	2231
b. Of distant parishes; inclusive of	489 ditto	868

Total parochial children, about 1873

Total parochial individuals, about 3099

CLASS II. *Non-Parochial Individuals.*

a. Irish; inclusive of about	1091 children, about	1770
b. Scotch; inclusive of	103 ditto	168
c. Foreign; inclusive of	29 ditto	59

Total non-parochial children, about 1223

Total non-parochial individuals, about 1907

Total children on the 2000 cases, about 5096

Total individuals on the 2000 cases, about 5096

It is not much to be wondered at that there should be found amongst beggars a disposition to oppose a plan of inquiry into their circumstances; or that many of them should prefer the more simple mode of soliciting relief, without exposing their characters to the risk of critical examination; but, probably, such persons may not always be the most deserving or the most necessitous.

The numbers of those who accepted the tickets, and the thankfulness which they commonly expressed, may be considered as proof of beggary being, in many cases, the effect of misfortune, rather than of choice; of the want of means, rather than the want of will to maintain themselves; and the summary may seem to favour the same persuasion; for the number of men is considerably smaller than that of women; and of single women less than the married. Men are stronger than women, have more resources, and are better able to provide for themselves than women are; and single women are more eligible for service than married, and have usually only themselves to maintain. The greater number of widows may in some measure be accounted for, by their being frequently more advanced in life, and having in many cases children to provide for.

Finally, if it can be proved, as I think it clearly may, that even industry itself cannot in all cases oppose an effectual barrier against beggary, and that parochial in like manner with non-parochial poor are liable to fall into it; it is manifest, that there ought to be a considerable degree of cautious discrimination in respect to these wretched objects. An enquiry therefore, into the circumstances of beggars, the causes of their distress, and their characters, should seem a necessary preliminary before judgment be passed upon them; and it was under the impression of this idea that the enquiry has been commenced and carried on.

It may appear extraordinary that the parochial poor should be found to furnish above one half of the general mass of beggars in the metropolis; there are however two causes particularly affecting the parochial poor, which have doubtless contributed to reduce many of them to a state of beggary; viz.

1. The practice generally prevailing in the metropolis, of refusing relief to paupers out of the workhouse: and,

For 6000 grown persons at 6d. a day each, lodgings and clothes inclusive

9288 children, at 3d. a day each, clothes inclusive

About 15,288 individuals, at a gross annual expense of about

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2. The want of a provision by law, to direct in particular cases, adequate relief to parochial poor, not resident within the limits of their legal settlements.

But there are also other general causes, from the operation of which paupers of all the descriptions specified, whether parochial or non-parochial, have gradually declined into a state of common beggary; such as the want of regular employment; voluntary idleness, or delinquency; vicious habits and debts contracted at public houses; the purchase of articles of prime necessity by retail at little shops, and it may be apprehended often deficient in weight and quantity, and of bad quality, and debts incurred in consequence; the custom of pawning their clothes; the difficulty or impossibility of laying by a weekly sum sufficient to discharge the expense of lodging; sickness; and the fraudulent and oppressive conduct of others, in holding back their dues, cheating them of their property, &c.

Such are the causes which introduce beggary; the nature of the evil is too well known; but it would moreover be particularly desirable to gain some general idea as to its extent; both in respect to the average number of London beggars, and the gross amount of the sums annually extorted from the public by their importunities.

It seems improbable, though the circulation of the tickets was extensive, that more than one-third (if so many) of the beggars of the metropolis should have applied at the office in so short a space of time as seven months; and especially as those tickets were principally disposed of in the west end of the town. It is also notorious that many of the professional beggars, as well as others, who from a sense of shame or of guilt, wished to avoid a strict enquiry into their characters, did not present themselves at the office. He therefore estimates the floating mass, as generally (in winter especially) equal to 6000, which number, with the addition of children, and proportioned in like manner as before in respect to the 2000 cases, would amount to about 15,288 individuals.

"The gross amount of the sums annually extorted from the public by their importunities" cannot be computed at a lower estimate than what is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of such a body of people, although in beggary.

£54,750	0	0
42,376	10	0
<hr/>		
£97,126	10	0
2 D		In

In suggesting a plan for remedy, Mr. Martin thinks he shall not find it necessary to propose the erection of extensive and costly buildings, or other heavy charges of establishment; it being his aim, instead of augmenting, considerably to reduce the expenses of the public, on account of the poor. But, in a case of such magnitude, composed of an infinite number of lesser evils, such a regular establishment would be peculiarly necessary, as should be competent to investigate and redress the grievance; and, in order to insure the success of any plan for general relief, and prevention of beggary, it would be requisite to obtain the sanction of legislative authority.

The relief to parochial poor should primarily be derived from, or ultimately refunded by, their parishes. Parochial beggars of home parishes may in the first instance be remanded to the officers of their respective parishes. And thus according to the calculation about 2541 principals, and 4152 children, or in all 6693 individuals, might speedily be disposed of, with a reduction of annual expense in alms-giving of about 42,130*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* according to the before-mentioned computation: and the parish officers, being eased of the irregular applications of casual poor, would have more leisure and more money to bestow on their own.

The disposal of beggars of distant parishes would be somewhat more slow; but may gradually be provided for, though not properly by the parish officers; because it might create a jealousy in the minds of the officers in the country to have an expense, possibly considerable, incurred at the discretion of the parish officers in town, and the burthen thrown upon them. Some particular regulations should therefore be adopted, with respect to beggars of this description, not permanently chargeable to the institution. And thus about 1137 principals, and 1467 children, or in all about 2604 individuals more, may be gradually removed, with a further annual saving of about 17,068*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The total annual saving which may be effected by removal of about 3678 principals, and 5619 children, or 9297 parochial individuals, about 59,198*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

By proper disposal of parochial beggars, none but the non-parochial would remain permanently chargeable to the funds of the institution; and, instead of an annual expence of 97,126*l.* 10*s.* the computation would be reduced to about 37,928*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* But this is not all; for in every plan for relief of the poor, it should constantly be kept in mind that

industry is the appointed source (though too little adverted to) from whence they should primarily derive their maintenance.

It appears that a very considerable part of the non-parochial beggars of London are Irish and Scotch. Many persons of either description may be most properly sent back; and, for the relief of such as should state to a magistrate sufficient reasons for staying here, some means may possibly be devised of deriving a supply from those countries; and this, if practicable, would be a very material saving indeed, of an average annual expense whilst in beggary of

Irish, about	•	•	33,520	13	9
Scotch, about	•	•	3,189	3	9

Average Total, about . 36,709 17 6

The three points of primary importance for the well-being of the poor are religious and moral instruction, employment, and a reasonable supply of wholesome food and fuel. And in addition thereto, other subordinate modes of relief may be successfully called in aid; such as the providing them with decent and comfortable clothing and lodgings; the affording them medical assistance in cases of sickness and lying-in; and the procuring for them a greater facility of obtaining legal advice when injured in respect to their personal rights or property by the oppression of others.

In the first 50 cases the following appeared to be the cause of distress of 32.

Loss of husband, and debts.

Sickness.

Palsy.

Bad eyes.

Discharged, incapable.

Husband run over by waggon.

Sickness and want of work.

Sickness and rheumatism.

Pawning, robbery, and fire.

Husband abroad.

Age and incapability.

Age—wrist dislocated.

Husband's sickness.

Death of husband.

Family sickness and want of work.

Hurt by accident.

Illness and bad legs.

Husband wounded and discharged.

Want of work.

Ill conduct of second husband.

Man married before.

Hard times.

Want of work.

Illness. Dispensary patient.

Sickness of husband. Daughter blind.

Want of work.

Loss of husband.

Loss of ditto. Want of work.

Paralytic. Age.

Age and inability.
Debt, and husband ruptured.
Husband's illness.
Sickness and rheumatism.
Husband lost his right hand.
Husband's accident and illness.
Husband discharged—want of work.
Illness for 21 weeks.
Sick child and want of work.

Summary of 2000 cases of paupers, examined at the Mendicity Enquiry Office :

192 men		3096 children.
1808 women		

Of the women 127 were single, 1,100 married, 531 widows. Of the 2000, 679 were Irish, 65 Scotch, 30 foreigners.

It is impossible to avoid feeling a strong interest in the pursuits of Mr. Martin, and wishing success to his beneficent labours and useful plans.

Jan. 1, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former letter I recommended the destroying of the insect that preys on the apple blossoms, by means of electricity. A gentleman, a constant writer in the *Agricultural Magazine*, says, that he fumigates his apple-trees in the autumn, and has always good crops of fruit from them. As the parent insect lays its egg in the scales of the bud in autumn, fumigating the trees then will prevent the insect from coming near those trees that are fumigated, and prevention is always better than remedy. It would be of great benefit to all those that have orchards, if the insects that prey on the blossoms and leaves could be destroyed, or prevented from making their depredations; the evil from these creatures is now become very alarming, and will continually increase if some means are not devised for their destruction. Not only the blossoms, but the leaves of whole orchards have been this season entirely destroyed by insects.

I have made some observations on the insect that preys on the apple blossoms. I examined some blossoms that appeared decaying, (many appeared as if burnt by lightning, which were those that the insects had entirely destroyed by preying on their juices;) and I found in each, in the middle of the blossom, out of sight, a caterpillar of a greenish colour. I put several of them into a bottle, and tied a linen cloth over the mouth of it; and in a few days they had passed from the caterpillar to the pupa, and from thence to the imago or perfect state, and were become brisk little flies, of about one-eighth of an inch in length. The fly had an

inflexible proboscis, or trunk, half the length of its body, a little bent towards the breast. I could discover no mouth, so it must receive its food by the trunk; it had two club-shaped palpi, or feelers; its eyes convex like other insects, with a great many lens in each; it had six legs with two joints in each, terminated with a single claw. It had four elytra or wings, the superior ones are crustaceous, and when shut form a straight suture down the back, so of course it belongs to the *Coleoptera*, or first class of insects. The superior wings have also a great number of dark spots running in lines down the whole length of the wings, which are covered thinly with a yellowish hair; the inferior wings are membranous. The body, when magnified, much resembles the bee in colour.

It appeared very beautiful when highly magnified with a good light.

CHARLES HALL.

Ansty, near Blandford, Dorset.

August 20, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A concise ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS for EDUCATION at GENEVA; extracted from a LETTER written by an ENGLISH TRAVELLER to a FRIEND in LONDON; dated GENEVA, AUGUST, 1814.

IN this little corner of the world, so much favoured by nature, there are striking advantages which have frequently attracted the attention of travellers, and which our countrymen have duly appreciated.

Amongst the valuable institutions which have at all times distinguished GENEVA, and boldly resisted even the overwhelming torrent of the French revolution, the eye of the philosopher and of the philanthropist rests with peculiar pleasure on the system of PUBLIC EDUCATION followed in that city.

As in your last letter you expressed a desire of finding some situation on the Continent, where you might place your son to learn the French language, and pursue at the same time a course of classical education, I imagine you will peruse with some interest the following particulars which I have collected respecting the School of Geneva. You will find, that I have taken some trouble to procure, on the spot, from frequent intercourse with men of letters, every information respecting this interesting subject. Indeed, I soon felt, on my arrival at Geneva, that much was to be gained by cultivating the society of its inhabitants

in their own way, and I shortly became a complete *Genevois*. I own I rather avoided the frequent dinner-parties of my countrymen; but I have had no reason to repent of it. Our habits of society are very good at home; but, transplanted in a foreign soil, they often serve only to prevent us from seeing and enjoying the new objects presented to our view. No one is, you well know, more jealous than I am of our old English customs, I had almost said our prejudices; but I am at present a traveller, and, until I revisit my native shores, I am determined to be an Englishman only at the bottom of my heart.

Now to proceed with the object of my letter, I should first inform you, that the system of public education at Geneva, is divided into three distinct departments—the studies of *childhood*, those of *adolescence*, and the *professional* studies, which lead to the several vocations of divinity, law, or physic.

The first department, somewhat similar to our public schools at Westminster or Eton, is distinguished from the two others by the appellation of *College*. It is intrusted to the care of eleven masters, called *Régens*, all men of respectability, and chosen with peculiar care; yet at the same time subjected to the superintendence of a Rector, a Principal, and the Academy of Professors.

The pupils do not reside in the college, but remain the greatest part of the day there, either at their lessons or at play, but always under the eye of their masters, who make a point of being present in the play-ground during the intervals of recreation. Children are usually sent there from the age of 5 or 6 years, and generally quit it at 14 or 15. During this period, they are successively taught reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, and the elements of Greek, Latin, and mathematics. They also go through an elementary course of geography and history. Religious instruction regularly accompanies the other branches of tuition.

The college is divided into nine *classes*, or forms, each class having a separate and commodious school-room, on the ground floor, so as to occupy the two sides of a quadrangle; the upper part of the building is laid out in apartments for the use of the *Principal*, or general inspector; and for the *Public Library* of the city.

The scholars generally remain a year in each class, but no one is permitted to leave his form until he is found to have

made sufficient improvement in it to be promoted to a higher one.

Here neither the custom of *fagging*, nor the punishment of *flogging*, so common in our schools, are at all known; and, if ever masters are obliged to have recourse to any corporeal punishment, a few strokes of a cane, or the flat ruler, are the utmost extent of the chastisement; and even those are but very seldom resorted to. From the earliest infancy, the grand stimulus employed is *EMULATION*; and among the various methods, by means of which it is excited, I have particularly admired the following. Every pupil has in the hands of the master an account of his good or bad conduct, which remains constantly open, and is kept, according to established rules, with the most rigorous justice. In one column, every act of application or good conduct is marked down by certain figures, the number of which is proportioned to the degree of commendation deserved; in an opposite column, every degree of blame is likewise registered; and at the end of the week these accounts are summed up and balanced, which of course is followed with a proportionate degree of praise or censure. Twice every year, prizes of good conduct are publicly distributed according to the collected evidence of the weekly lists. At the same time, talent and brilliant success also receive their reward. Towards the close of every academic year, generally in the beginning of June, the professors propose exercises to each class, proportioned to their respective abilities, and prizes are adjudged by the academy to the best scholars, according to certain slow and solemn forms, and with all the attention and impartiality that could be required in an affair of the highest importance. The prizes are distributed soon after, on the day called *the day of promotion*, which immediately precedes that on which those scholars who are found properly qualified are admitted into a higher class. On this occasion a grand academic solemnity is celebrated in the cathedral church, which is indeed considered as a public *fête* of great national importance, and is attended by the whole of the learned and public bodies, magistracy, clergy, all in their robes, and crowds of citizens of every description. There is in this ancient, classical, and national ceremony, something awful and affecting, even to a stranger. I fortunately happened to be at Geneva at this interesting period. It was on Monday, the 20th June last, (1814.) After a lapse

a lapse of two and twenty years, passed in revolutionary storms, or under foreign yoke, the happy and peaceful inhabitants of Geneva, at last restored to independence and to their antique laws, seemed to hail that day with more than usual exultation; and from an early hour the whole population crowded all the avenues of the college and of the town-hall, and filled the cathedral church of St. Peter. The magistrates, the clergy, and the professors of the University, and every foreigner of any note who happened to be in the town or its environs, having met in the great council-room, came out and arranged themselves in state to see the youthful procession pass. It was then one o'clock. Bands of music were playing—the whole of the national guard were under arms—the brave Swiss troops from Frybourg and Soleure, which garrisoned the town on duty, lined the street. The juvenile *cortège* appeared—each class led by its master—all dressed in the neatest manner—all expressing on their open and cheerful countenances joy and pleasure, and walking two and two to the sound of music. I counted nearly seven hundred. A new scene awaited us in the church, when, to the loud peals of the organ, the deep tone of the bells, and the beating of the drums, and the bands of music, were united the enthusiastic greetings of the multitude which filled the aisles and the galleries of the cathedral. On the entrance of the magistrates and the clergy, recollection of old times and of past happiness, and anticipation of future enjoyments, filled every heart, and tears of joy flowed without restraint. To this effusion of sensibility succeeded an impressive silence, when the senior clergyman of the city, (the Rev. Professor PICOT) rose, and, with his usual pathos and eloquence, made a short prayer adapted to the occasion; for Religion at Geneva is, and always was considered as the only firm prop of the state, and its sacred rites invariably sanctify all public festivals.

The names of those who had deserved prizes were next loudly proclaimed, and eighty-eight silver medals were distributed to them by the first magistrate, Mr. LULLIN, a man of rare merit and abilities, a firm and undaunted patriot, whose health had suffered so materially from anxiety in his country's cause, that he was obliged to be conveyed in a chair to his seat in the cathedral, and felt almost overpowered by the irresistible effects of this scene.

After the distribution of the prizes, a

very neat speech was made by one of the elder boys. The subject was one of national interest, it was the restoration of the Republic—and it gave rise to some striking allusions and passages which were loudly applauded. The rector of the academy, (Professor BOISSIER,) made a speech on *public spirit*. The learned Professor PICTET followed, and, with the elegance of diction, and the perspicuity of expression so peculiar to him, delivered a most interesting discourse on the *connexion of genuine philosophy with religion*. A younger professor, but of great celebrity in the literary world, Mr. SIMONDE made a very eloquent speech on the *philosophy of history*. Some pathetic addresses by the rector, and a prayer by Mr. PICOT, concluded the ceremony. At five o'clock we adjourned to the great council room, where nearly one hundred and sixty persons partook of a handsome collation.

I hope the interest I felt in this scene will plead my excuse for this little digression, which is at the same time closely connected with the subject of this letter.—I shall now proceed.

After having completed these elementary studies, those boys who are designed for some mechanical profession or trade, no longer attend public instruction, but immediately devote their time to their respective pursuits. They generally forget the little they knew of Greek and Latin, but they retain for life the orthography and grammatical knowledge of their own language, and a peculiar enlargement of ideas which has often been remarked to distinguish the lower classes of Genevese, and which is with reason attributed to the first outline of classical education I have just described.

The department of the studies of Adolescence is exclusively entrusted to the professors, who occupy the highest station in the academy, and preside over the several branches of public education.

This department, which in some measure corresponds with our colleges at Cambridge and Oxford, is subdivided into different classes, called *Auditoires*, forming an entire new school, where the students are treated as young men, and no other restraint is imposed on them, than a due regard to decorum and propriety of conduct.

Besides those who are intended for the learned professions, there are many others who, without any professional views, pass through the studies of this department, merely for the purpose of acquiring a liberal education. But no
one

one is admitted as a student in the *Auditoires*, without having regularly passed through the lower school, or having undergone a public examination.

All the courses of lectures begin on the first Tuesday in August, and continue summer and winter, with the intervention of several vacations, which, taken collectively, amount to between four and five months in the year.

The studies in this department last four years; the two first years are devoted to *Belles Lettres*; the two last to the different branches of *Philosophy*.

In the first mentioned period, the classical studies are divided among five professors, who lecture on Sophocles and Demosthenes, Horace, Tacitus, and Juvenal; on general Literature and History; and lastly, the elementary part of mathematics and moral philosophy, (*Philosophie rationnelle*.)

During the second period, five professors divide amongst themselves the several branches of philosophical science, viz. Mathematics, Physics, Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, and Moral Philosophy.

I attended some of these public lectures, and I was peculiarly struck with the advantages arising from the daily examination of the pupils; for the professors make a point, at the beginning of each meeting, of putting questions to the students on the subjects of the preceding lesson. This wise custom, too much neglected in our schools, is here attended with the most beneficial effects, the masters being easily enabled to form a correct judgment of the capacity, attention, and improvement of the pupils, as likewise of the deficiencies or success of their own method of teaching.

Emulation is still at this period the grand stimulus resorted to; there are no prizes given as in the lower schools, but there is an annual public examination from which no one is exempted, and the result of which determines, without appeal, the progress of the student in his academical career; so that the ambition of shining on this eventful day, and the dread of a public mortification, are inducements to application which produce the most remarkable effects.

I should also tell you, that all these lectures are opened to the public; but, in case any of our young countrymen should feel a wish to attend them for a year or two, I would advise them by all means to enter themselves as regular students, by undergoing the previous examinations required, which take place

on the first Monday in August, or the third Monday in November. They would then reap the very great benefit of the daily interrogatories above mentioned, and would feel themselves under a more peculiar obligation to regular attendance; otherwise they are only admitted as visitors.

The studies, above-mentioned, generally occupy the student till the age of about eighteen, at which period, if he intends to belong to any of the learned professions, he strikes into either of the paths which lead to the study of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physic*; every pupil, after having completed his course of philosophy, being admissible as a student to any of these professions.

Divinity.—Five professors lecture on the Oriental languages, Sacred Eloquence, Ecclesiastical History, Moral and Dogmatical Theology.

Law.—The study of Law will probably henceforth be confined to that of the Roman law, and the edicts of Geneva, which are in most points derived from the Roman law.

It is requisite to have followed either of these courses of studies for four years, in order to be admitted to ordination as minister of the church, or to a degree as barrister, or advocate, which leads to the highest places in the magistracy; and, towards the conclusion of the fourth year, all students, especially young divines, are subjected to the most strict examinations.

The *School of Medicine* is but a recent institution at Geneva. Four professors are appointed to give lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Anatomy and Surgery, on Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and on Zoology.

No degrees have hitherto been conferred in medicine, but there is every reason to expect that this school, which, as yet, considers itself but as preparatory to University studies, may, at no very distant period, attain a distinguished rank among the Universities of the Continent.

I ought not to omit, amongst the various studies opened to all ranks at Geneva, the most important of all, that of RELIGION; and, let it be said to the honor of that little state, religion is made a concern of the greatest consequence, and leaves in the minds and the hearts of all the most profound impressions. There are, in every parish, schools called *Catechising Schools*, (*Ecoles des Catéchumènes*) under the paternal and attentive care of the clergy, where the youth of both sexes are separately taught the di-

vine truths of religion, and are duly prepared for admission to the holy communion. Regular attendance on successive courses of these lectures are generally required previous to the public examination, and to a religious ceremony somewhat similar to our *confirmation*, which gives to this period of life a peculiar solemnity.

It was observed a few years since, and much lamented, that, after the elementary studies of reading, writing, and arithmetic, the lower classes of the community, and especially the female children, were left without any public means of moral and intellectual improvement, and passed in their mechanical avocations, or drudgery of life, the few years which preceded their admission to the religious studies; which they attended, of course, under great disadvantage, being wholly unprepared, by any previous habit of the mind to reflection and consideration.

This evil, more serious than it appears at first, has been most beneficially removed at Geneva by the establishments of schools, where, early in the morning, and late in the evening, and consequently without interfering with the daily occupations of the people, boys and girls are separately taught the rudiments of history, geography, and receive that general knowledge which invariably tends to expand the mind, and form the heart to principles of virtue and morality.

Prizes are also annually distributed in these schools by the clergymen who superintend them.

I ought not to omit mentioning two other branches of public instruction, which more particularly relate to the arts:—these are the lectureship of *Chemistry applied to the arts*—and the *Drawing school*, in which two distinguished artists divide between them the task of teaching the general principles of drawing, and the application of that art to useful and ornamental purposes.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to enquire whether any of your readers can give me information respecting the following work: "*A seconde Discourse of a Stale Subject, written by Philostelphos to his friend and cosin Misacmos.*" Printed in 1597, one volume 12mo. without place or printer's name. I have in my possession also, a very facetious little work

written by Sir John Harrington, called the "*Metamorphosis of Ajax*," printed in 1596, which bears some resemblance to it. Now I wish to learn whether the "*Seconde Discourse*" was written by Sir John Harrington, or not, as I have not been able to trace it in any book which has hitherto come under my notice.

SCRUTINIZER.

Oxford, March 3, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

M. MILLIN'S recent TRAVELS in ITALY and GREECE.

(Continued from page 141.)

IT was necessary to leave our carriage at Pæstum, and betake ourselves to the *cavalcatura*, a collection of asses, mules, and horses, which always agree badly with each other, besides being very inconvenient. In this way I arrived at Agripoli, where I found, in the common prison, a marble Triton, which differs considerably from those hitherto published.

I traversed Cape Minerva, and passed the night at Procili. I next visited *Casalicchio* and *Ascea*, whence, retracing my steps, I made a visit to the scite of the ancient Velia, which is on the shore of the small gulph called the sea of Ascea. There remains only a part of the walls of Velia, built of large quadrangular stones, like those of Pæstum. I also remarked enormous bricks with initial letters of a singular form: they were too heavy to be removed, but I took drawings of them.

Of the dresses and domestic utensils of the inhabitants, I have also drawings. The syndic made some women appear before me in all their finery; and, while I was writing my notes, M. Cottel took drawings of them. These costumes have the advantage of not being purely imaginary and theatrical, like those sold at Naples, Rome, and other places in Italy: they are, in fact, real portraits, and the national physiognomy has been well preserved.

The sea at Velia forms a bay extending to the extremity of Cape Palinurus, and the shore is flat. I arrived, after four hours rowing, at the promontory, which exhibits a few wretched farm-houses, occupied by some officers for collecting the customs and civic guards; the other guards were at the battery. The captain warned me against visiting the *Grotta delle Ossa*, until a cruiser, at the back of the Cape, had disappeared. I was desirous however of viewing the Grotto of Palinurus on the Velia side; and, a bark being

being sent before us to act as sentinel, we rowed into this superb grotto; all the stalactites of which have incrustations of a fine blue, mixed with various tints of yellow, produced by the sulphur which it contains.

We passed several hours in the hovel which serves as a retreat for the civic guards: a brisk cannonade informed us that the English were attacking some point of the coast, and in short they captured at Sapri a convoy of forty barks. Judging that the cruiser had sailed to take a share in this capture, we doubled the Cape with less fear, and, as it happened, had ample time to visit the Grotta delle Ossa. It is formed of a substance so hard that our instruments were broken in removing the bones, which are converted into silex, and are in very small fragments. I succeeded in detaching, at the expence of some pick-axes, a lower jaw, in good preservation, which I brought away with me: it seems to deserve to be examined minutely.

We passed the night in the hovel above alluded to: next day, when I wished to set out, I found that it had rained the whole night, and that the torrents were so swollen that all communication was suspended. The fate of Sapri and of the convoy was then unknown, and it was necessary that I should pass four days in this uncomfortable place. I profited by the interval however to make an excursion to the tomb of Palinurus. A Roman tomb is thus called, in a delightful situation, three miles from the grotto. I have a drawing of it, as well as of the grotto.

Some individuals had crossed the torrents, and, although they were still very rapid, I was so impatient to get away that I quitted the hovel in spite of the remonstrances of the brave men who occupied it, and who had given us a most hospitable reception. I had an escort of six men, besides muleteers, &c. We passed, with tolerable ease, the *Fumarola di Palinuro*, which falls into the sea near the *Grotta delle Ossa*. The other torrent, *Fiume di Mingrè*, presented greater obstacles, but we overcame them. The syndic (mayor) of San Severino, a neighbouring village, was drowned there the evening before.

The rain now overtook us, and we passed Maceroto, a town charmingly situated; but it was impossible to make a drawing of it, which I regret much. At length we arrived, drenched with rain, at San Giovanni a Pira. This place

is situated on a rock, and is very picturesque: I had a drawing taken next day.

We were then in the Gulph of Policastro. The Bucento had overflowed its banks, and we could not pass it. We crossed at its mouth by means of a good sea boat. I visited Policastro, a city infected with the plague the greater part of the year, and which, like the places in Africa afflicted with this scourge, is almost depopulated. While M. Cattel was occupied in drawing some bas-reliefs, I copied some inscriptions.

I wished to pursue my route along the coast, and we arrived at Castelli, which is only a mile from Sapri, where the English were still, and they fired constantly along the high road. We then entered into the mountains, and, instead of proceeding to Lago Negro directly, I wished to return obliquely backward by Lapadoula. We returned more than once to admire the fine Gulph of Policastro.

We traversed Bonati, and arrived on the banks of the Bucento, which was still to be passed. Our animals were so fatigued, and so small, that the depth and rapidity of the water rendered this achievement impossible. Night approached, and we were compelled to bivouaque, without any provision for man or beast. I promised a recompense to one of the civic guards if he would mount the largest animal, and deliver to the syndic of Sicili, a town which was visible on the ridge of the hills beyond the river, the letter of which I was the bearer. After several attempts he succeeded, and a little before the night closed in he returned, accompanied by the syndic, three large mules, and the majority of the inhabitants of Sicili. We passed over on these animals by turns, and ours were drawn across by ropes; one poor ass was however drowned.

We passed the night very comfortably in this village, and next day we traversed the *Cilente*, a chain of rugged mountains, where the road is scarcely perceptible—it winds over heaps of sharp-pointed stones: the ground is covered with wood, and this superb forest stretches into Calabria. It is infested with brigands of a most desperate character, but my escort was more than sufficient to banish all apprehensions. At the foot of the mountains we found *Buon Abitacolo*, and we entered upon the charming valley called *Val de Diana*, which is at a short distance from Salerno.

lerno, and on the great route of the Calabrias.

I rested a day in the immense monastery of Lapadoula, an ancient Charreusse Abbey, now converted into a military hospital. The whole of this day was occupied in visiting some of the towns which are so agreeably dispersed throughout the valley. I obtained drawings of some of the monuments and costumes of the middle age.

Next day was also a day of rest, for I could only reach Lago Negro in a carriage: this is the chief town of a district or subintendancy of the Basilicata. I here got drawings of the town, the church, and some of the costumes. A traveller may also go in a carriage to Castrovillari, two days' journey from Lago Negro. Laura, from the abundance of water around it, and La Rotunda, from its situation, present some very fine views, of which I am in possession.

Castro Villari is a subintendancy of Calabria Citra. Nothing curious is observable in it: even the site is not remarkable, but it furnishes good mules. Instead of pursuing the direct road which leads to Cosenza; I visited Cassano on the left, and next day Lungro on the right, in order to view a salt mine and an Albanian village, the manners and costumes of the inhabitants of which are singular. We travelled next day fifty four miles without meeting any thing except some burned houses, burnt grass, and vegetables: we had luckily some provisions with us which the good Albanians of Lungro had given us.

Cosenza is at present the capital of Calabria Citra, although Catanzaro is much more considerable. Cosenza is well built, but it is situated at the extremity of a very unhealthy valley, which has been the tomb of thousands of brave French soldiers. Civilization is nevertheless carried to a high pitch, and there is abundance of trades and professions carried on. I wished, if possible, to examine the spot where Alaric was interred; but the Cratys and the Sybaris having changed their beds, my attempt was vain. I made a collection of the curious costumes of the inhabitants of the province, and passed three days at Cosenza.

Instead of pursuing the direct road to Reggio, by Monteleone, I retraced my steps once more to continue my survey of the shore which I had quitted at Castelli, and I was highly compensated for my pains. The road through the

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forests and mountains to Paola, where I wished to go, exhibits some picturesque views which I can never forget. The city itself is delightfully situated; the monastery, which was the chief place of the order founded by St. Francis—his statue, placed on the summit of a rock, and which every vessel salutes in passing, the singular edifices of the town, are all worthy of attention. I have drawings of every thing remarkable here, as well as at San Lucido and Amantea.

I cannot express the delightful sensations caused by the views on the coast between Amantea and Nicastro, but I travelled fifty-six miles without meeting any thing but a tavern, where they sell bad wine and not a morsel of bread. The casinos and churches on this coast have been all plundered and burnt, and nothing is visible in them but evidences of the fury of men, and proofs of the unbridled spirit of destruction. It was necessary to penetrate into the country to arrive at Nicastro. We travelled several miles through groves of myrtles and flowering odoriferous shrubs, the colours of which were admirably mixed. There is no regular road in this charming district: the journey was therefore somewhat tedious. We arrived at Nicastro at nightfall, exhausted with fatigue and hunger.

Nicastro exhibits the traces of two dreadful scourges: the city was partly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, and a torrent destroyed another part of it in less than an hour: enormous rocks, which were tossed about, have occupied the place of houses which were thrown down. I obtained nothing at Nicastro but an inscription of little value.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been observed by Addison, Burke, and other critics, that the genius of Milton is very conspicuously displayed in his description of Satan. It will be observed that the poet labours chiefly to convey an idea of the immense size of the archfiend. With this view his shield is thus described:—

his ponderous shield,
Ethereal temper, massie, large, and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon, whose
orb

Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her spotty globe.

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There are three different aspects in which the moon may here be considered; which Milton had in view I know not; but none of them appear to me to be a clear or striking illustration of the vast circumference of Satan's shield. It is plain that the popular notion, such as it is seen by the naked eye, about the size of the human countenance, would convey a contrary idea from what was intended. The philosophical notion of the moon goes into the other extreme; an inhabited world, with rivers and mountains in its spotty globe; a shield of such dimensions surpasses all human imagination, and bears no proportion to the size of the spear, the description of which immediately follows. There is, however, a middle idea, such as the moon appears by the magnifying power of the telescope, which is too remote and obscure for poetry, as none could form a just conception of it but those who had seen that planet through the artist's optic glass. The truth is, the mind of poet, according to an expression of Johnson, was sometimes blinded by the dust of learning. Ossian, whose imagination was not incumbered by any such addition, when he blends the idea of a shield and the moon, very properly confines himself to their rotundity, which is obvious to every mind, "the moon round as the shield of my fathers."

Bedford Row, May 7, 1814. V N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of your valuable miscellany, a writer, signing himself Paracelsus, has, under the imposing cloak of "a tale of woe," and an alleged anxiety for the public welfare, made an unwarrantable attack on the characters of medical men. On a single equivocal fact he has absurdly attempted to found a doctrine at variance with experience, and to draw from it an inference so prejudicial to the reputation of the practitioners of medicine, as tends directly to annihilate the confidence between them and their patients, so essential to the safety of the latter.

Paracelsus taxes a nameless practitioner, with having introduced into a nameless family, residing in a nameless county, a contagious disease, which carried off most of its members.

Sir, a charge of so grave a nature, and encircling the whole medical profession, ought not to be made lightly: it ought not to have been made on supposititious

evidence, it ought to have been established by a copious and minute detail of facts. Its author should first have proved the absolute impossibility for any one of the unfortunate family to have had direct intercourse with an infected person; and then to have shown that other families had been infected through the same medium. This the author has not done; and, as I before observed, such a mode of propagating contagion is not agreeable to experience. Daily instances of single cases of contagious diseases in large families, who had been previously free from infection, are in support of this assertion. In such cases free communication is kept up between the practitioner, and other attendants of the sick, with the healthy part of the family, and no ill consequences arise.

If contagion were so generally communicated in the manner stated by Paracelsus, what should stop its progress at all. Nurses are in the habit of relieving each other at night, and of returning to their families; and a disease ought thus to be diffused without limit.

The change of dress, recommended by Paracelsus, could scarcely be adopted by a practitioner in full employment; it might be attempted by a *petit-maitre* physician, but would be condemned by a practitioner eager after the welfare of his patient. How should a medical man, attending patients with contagious fever, change his dress when called to alarming accidents, apoplectic patients, sudden accouchements, &c.?

As to the very candid remark of Paracelsus, "that in very many instances he had reason to consider medical men more as conductors of contagion, than in any more favourable point of view;" I believe it may be left to your readers to determine whether such an observation be most creditable to his liberality, sense of justice, or manly feeling.

I am ready to take for granted that the physician who has lent his sanction to the calumnies of Paracelsus, is worthy of his encomiums; but, if I were to judge by the loose evidence which his eulogist deems sufficient for a probable induction, I might perhaps conjecture, that he is as attentive to personal attractions and paltry interests, as to a dignified support of the professional character.

PHILO-MEDICUS.

March 16, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR desire to promote the instruction of the public, entitles you to great respect, and deservedly recommend your superior miscellany to the perusal and patronage of the lovers of truth, science, and liberty.

Justitia fiat, calum ruat, is a maxim which ought to be observed in every department of life; and even to places there is due a species of justice, of which they ought not to be deprived. We are informed that seven illustrious cities contended for the honour of having given birth to the greatest of poets—Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ.

Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tuâ.

Perhaps at this distance of time it is impossible to decide to which the honor ought to be given. But where the birth-place of men who have made much figure in the world, can with accuracy be ascertained, it ought to be preserved. In reading the second edition of an abridgment of Neal's History of the Puritans, by E. Parsons, of Leeds, I find, in speaking of George Fox, the first of the Quakers, he says, that he was born at Drayton, in Lancashire; but it is a well-known fact, that George Fox was born at Fenny-Drayton, a small village in Leicestershire, about six miles from Hinckley. In this place, I have been told, that he preached his first sermon under a large tree, which has been held in veneration by some of his followers ever since, who have made visits there to contemplate the spot whence their founder sprang. The tree was so valued, that numbers were desirous of obtaining a piece of it; but alas, like the wood of the true cross, it has now disappeared. I have known, very lately, some Quakers from Ireland, visit Drayton, as the birth-place of George Fox. Among his followers there has never been any doubt on this subject. The edition of Neal, published some years ago, by my highly honoured and venerable friend, the Rev. Dr. Toulmin, I have never been able to procure, consequently I am not competent to say where G. F. is reported to have been born in that work. It is surprising that Mr. Parsons should not have been informed correctly even in his second edition of Neal. Should Mr. P. publish a third edition, probably he will not be displeased at my setting him right.

In looking into my copy of Hume's History of England, which was printed in 1807, I perceive the same error disgraces that elaborate work. I cannot omit remarking, that the fact is correctly stated in Dr. Calamy's Account of the Ejected Ministers, published above a century ago; and also in the Nonconformists' Memorial, a valuable work, published by the late worthy and excellent Mr. Palmer, of Hackney; both of which are before me: and, I doubt not, are to be found in the library of Mr. Parsons.

The early insertion of the above, in your widely-circulated Magazine, will oblige the writer, and may tend, in some future editions of Hume and Neal, to restore to Fenny-Drayton, the honour of which it has been deprived—that of being known as the birth-place, and the scene of the first spiritual labours, of the celebrated George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, a denomination of Christians whom I highly respect.

J. B. BRISTOWE.

Hinckley, Sept. 3, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN your account of Lord Grosvenor's Gothic mansion, a small error has crept in, viz. it should have been (speaking of the Welch mountains)

Moel Famma, or *Vamma*.

Moel signifies the *brow* (of the hill), and *famma* (*vamma*), mother. In the Welch language the *first letter*, in many words, becomes mutable; for instance,

Ych—Mam, Your mother.

Dy—Fam, Thy mother.

Mother is *mam*, and not *fam*. *F* is sounded like *v*; double *f* like the English *f*.

JOHN PARRY.

September 5, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BY a mere chance I have found out, that a piece of green glass, laid flat on a book, will be of the utmost benefit to those who are troubled with weak eyes. I mean to those who wish to read, but who are often, in the most interesting parts, perhaps, obliged reluctantly to leave off! Some will say, you may as well wear green spectacles—but I say, no! A piece of fine clear green glass, about the size of a royal octavo page, will be found of infinitely more assistance; and, in order to strengthen the fact, I beg to say, that a young gentle-

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man,

man, about the age of sixteen, was learning the flute; but, before he could play a note, he was always obliged to have the music coloured either green or blue; which, of course, was attended with much inconvenience, and, in some cases, would be quite out of the question to have done it. He tried green spectacles (as his eyes were extremely weak), but they did not answer the end. Being one day in the garden, he placed a piece of glass on his book, and found that he could bear to read without the smallest inconvenience: he procured a fine piece, and now can play for an hour with the greatest pleasure. As this simple me-

thod of preserving the sight may be of importance to many of your readers, I should be glad if you will give it publicity.

Sept. 5, 1814.

A CAMBRIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN consequence of having admitted in your valuable Magazine my results of the atmospherical pressure for the past seven years, I am induced to send you contemporary observations on the temperature.

T. HANSON.

Manchester, Aug. 16, 1814.

Seven Years' Results of the Temperature, deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON.

	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	General Mean upon the Seven Years.
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	
January	39.00	37.23	33.89	36.06	31.37	36.91	35.66	34.874
February	40.55	38.26	42.43	37.67	39.71	42.07	40.97	40.234
March	37.11	39.81	43.00	42.62	45.03	38.33	44.60	41.500
April	46.76	43.87	41.77	51.53	48.78	42.60	46.45	45.965
May	54.70	59.37	56.88	47.58	55.74	53.58	54.66	54.644
June	57.52	59.62	57.58	58.00	57.40	57.49	58.75	58.051
July	63.86	66.60	60.41	59.89	60.57	59.75	62.36	61.920
August	64.86	68.41	60.40	59.07	58.04	59.54	59.54	60.694
September	51.73	56.47	55.88	57.70	56.46	56.69	55.91	55.834
October	53.84	44.59	51.51	48.83	53.32	48.91	46.64	49.691
November	33.20	42.95	41.16	41.10	45.26	41.03	40.80	41.500
December	35.62	37.06	39.83	38.74	36.97	36.08	37.60	37.414
Mean for summer	56.57	58.22	55.43	55.62	56.16	54.94	56.28	56.181
Ditto winter	40.72	39.98	41.97	40.83	42.44	40.55	41.04	41.075
Annual Maximum	82.00	84.00	83.50	79.00	83.00	80.00	83.00	82.071
Ditto Minimum	18.00	18.00	15.00	10.00	16.00	19.00	22.00	16.855
Range	64.00	66.00	68.50	69.00	67.00	61.00	61.00	65.214

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is astonishing, within these last ten years, how many attempts the legislature have made to benefit the church of England, in increasing the income of the unbeneficed clergy, in regulating residence, and even in extraneous duty of registers and such like: of the last, I now address the public, through your valuable repository, and shall confine the subject to facts. The writer of this remarked to the late Mr. Perceval, "that these well-intended attempts of the government had been in vain;" Mr. Perceval did not deny it. The Act of 52 George III. appears to be worse than in vain.

First, it professes to amend the manner and form of keeping and preserving registers, yet offers no argument that the old manner and form required amending. Separate books are now provided, and a large very heavy iron chest, which, increasing the trouble, provides so far for errors through omission. Sect. 4, gives particular direction about baptisms and burials, performed in any other place than the church or church-yard, by any minister not being the rector, &c. &c. in which a certificate of the same shall be sent to the rector, &c. who shall enter the same in his register, and shall add to such entry the following words, "According to the certificate of the

Rev.

Rev. , transmitted to me on the day of . Yet there is no space left for this in the new registers, the whole margin being scarcely an inch.

Sect. 10. A similar order occurs, of course liable to the same objection.

15. Alterations and explanations are again ordered to be inserted in the margin.

6. Annual copies of registers are to be made, and verified in the following words,—“I, A. B. rector, (or, as the case may be,) of the parish of C. (or, of the chapelry of D.) in the county of E. do hereby solemnly declare that the several writings hereto annexed, purporting to be copies of the several entries contained in the several register-books of baptisms, marriages, and burials, of the parish or chapelry aforesaid, from the day of , to the day of , are true copies of all the several entries in the said several register books respectively, from the said day of , to the said day of ; and that no other entry during such period is contained in any of such books respectively, are truly made according to the best of my knowledge and belief.”—If the foregoing be sense and grammar, I hope some of the friends of your learned miscellany will explain it; after the second “respectively,” some sentence appears to me to be omitted.

Let me next notice that the printed forms are not drawn up according to the schedules; the date of the year being in figures in the forms, but printed at full verbal length in the schedules. Again, the space for the names in both is too much confined, and less space for the Christian-names of both parents, than for the sir-name, common to both. Again, the schedules are only partly filled up; so that, if the sir-name of the parties, the quality, and even clergyman's name be omitted, there can be no error on his part.

A ridiculous circumstance occurs concerning the fines and penalties—half shall go to the informer and half to the poor of the parish, while the only fine or penalty is transportation for fourteen years. I leave remarks to others; but since I have pointed out errors I will offer an amendment. I presume, that the old manner and form would afford better means of insertions, by giving space to enter the birth and occasional remarks; and, if every parish had been required to provide the minister with a

pen and ink, that baptisms and burials, as well as marriages, might be recorded at the time; the registers, at a trifling expence, would have been publicly, and probably therefore more faithfully, entered. One shilling for each insertion to be paid the clerk, for providing the pen and ink, and getting the documents ready.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE scarcity of our copper money, and the absolute necessity of a new coinage, notwithstanding the difficulty of incurring, at this time, so much expence, was some months ago mentioned in parliament, and agreed to without contradiction.

Judging of the other parts of the kingdom from London, I was somewhat puzzled at this intimation, for I found there existed at that time a greater proportion of lawful copper coin than was ever before known. The one-half was of the old coinage, which, though less weighty, was equally convenient with the new, and had not been counterfeited for many years. The only ground of complaint arose from its extraordinary quantity, which was found to be a perpetual source of vexation and unprofitable labour. Beside, the trouble and expence of sorting them into five shilling parcels, and portering from place to place, shopkeepers were commonly obliged to force them into circulation by a long credit, or by a per-centage to rapacious pawnbrokers and others. After continuing to groan for many years under this oppressive burden, without any regard from government, people took advantage of this public intimation in parliament, and though threatened by printed papers, sent to every shop from the police-offices, yet boldly of themselves threw off one half of the load by a total suppression of the old copper coinage. So great must have been the grievance, that the other half which remains (the new coinage,) is still troublesome from its quantity. The forthcoming coinage, then, must be an unnecessary expence to government, and a serious evil to the public.

From this statement we may reasonably infer, that government is very little informed of what is passing among the people, which, in the present case, is the more surprising, as ample information may so easily be acquired. A walk of fifty yards in any part of London, may afford complete satisfaction. Considered either as an expence to government, or

an inconvenience to the public, the present is not a trifling matter. An evil, however petty, which creeps into every village and every lane, and which may be felt millions of times every day, perhaps for centuries, becomes, at last, worse than a great temporary calamity; and surely merits at least a careful investigation.

Bedford Row, May 3, 1814.

W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are some men never easy but when able to set two old friends together by the ears.

This is exactly the case in the dispute which has lately occupied a place in your valuable publication, on the propriety of using the verbs *is* and *are*.

Numerical characters appear to partake of the nature of fluids, from their readily uniting with each other, *when* they refer to no other object. Twice 2 is 4, and 8 times 8 is 64; and I cannot but think it is much more proper, (though perhaps not quite so fashionable,) to use *is*, than *are*, in this case. But, when they have reference to other objects, it is better to use *are* than *is*; as 2 apples multiplied by 2 *are* equal to 4 apples; and 3 eggs multiplied by 3 *are* equal to 64 eggs.

This, Mr. Editor, is the humble opinion of your's,

RUSTICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON SLAVERY, and the BEST MEANS of EFFECTING the GRADUAL EMANCIPATION of the SLAVES in the WEST INDIES.

IN my communication in your Magazine of the last month, on the slave-trade, and slavery as at present subsisting in the West India islands, I pretty fully explained my reasons, for the strong hope I entertained of a general abolition of the slave-trade, by the Catholic nations of France, Spain, and Portugal, through the interference and mediation of the See of Rome, deduced from historical facts, evincing the repugnance of the Catholic church at various times, to the system of slavery, as uncongenial with the Christian doctrine.

I will now proceed to state and contradi-
stinguish the language and conduct of the church of England in relation to the negro slave. Impartial history also lends us her aid in illustration of this point. Bishop Gibson, a divine and high churchman, held in veneration by the church at this day, was Bishop of London in the reign of George II. in which diocese and

jurisdiction the British West-India islands are considered. At that time great efforts were making by the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts to convert the negro slaves, and considerable progress was made; the design being warmly espoused by the church, the king, and the religious in England. It so happened that an apprehension arose amongst the clergy in the West Indies, (very similar to the dispute between the Dominican and Franciscan friars in South America,) that when a negro was baptized and became a christian he could no longer be considered a slave. It became necessary to apply to the Bishop of London for the opinion of the church on this question. This was the bishop's answer, that "the Christian religion demanded every exertion to be made to convert the infidels to the Christian faith, but it did not interfere with their civil condition;" in confirmation of which he quoted from scripture the case of Paul and Onesimus the slave, which has been a favourite passage since with slave-dealers, and West India planters; but little to their purpose, as a Roman slave had many privileges denied to the African, such as inheriting property, giving evidence, &c. How different a commentary on christianity to that given on the same point by the See of Rome!* However, I cannot divest myself of an idea; that, should

* At the same time it is but justice to state, that an ornament of the English church, the late Dr. Hinchcliffe, bishop of Peterborough, had the subject much at heart, and wrote several letters to the late Granville Sharp, esq. as chairman of the committee for the abolition of the slave-trade, containing an excellent plan for the amelioration of the condition of slaves in the British colonies. The slave-trade not being then abolished by parliament, the committee, though they highly approved of the bishop's suggestions, considered it was not exactly the time to move in the business. As these letters must be in the hands of Mr. Sharp's executors, it is much to be desired that they should be published for general information. Other distinguished public characters have also given their sentiments in favour of the mitigation of slavery, as practised in the British West India islands, viz. Mr. Barke, Granville Sharp, Lord Melville, the Duke of Portland, who, when secretary of state, endeavoured much to promote marriages amongst the negroes. And the proposal to parliament by the present Earl Percy, to declare the children of negroes free, who were born after a stated time, deserves honourable mention.

"the

"the powers that be," wish the church of England to promulgate the doctrine, that slavery is inconsistent with Christianity, there would be no great difficulty in their issuing this contrary opinion. It is, however, a remarkable instance, how christianity may be twisted any way like the Lesbian rule: and "who shall decide when doctors disagree?" As this is a point worth deciding between the doctors of the Roman and English churches, I shall venture to say, that that Christian religion cannot be good for much, which countenances and authorises one human being, to hold his fellow creatures in *inextricable* bondage, and permits them no principle of action, but fear and terror. We know that God chose to make man a free agent, by the very constitution of his nature, and it is the despicable tyranny of man which has subverted this order. I must also think there is something better in the world than this sort of Christian religion. This certain something has already emancipated millions in Europe, the English among the rest, who were once in thralldom; and no doubt will, in time, operate the same beneficial change in the condition of the African slaves. But I must be permitted to say, that it would well become the enlightened members of the church of England, of the present day, to remove the stigma cast on their holy profession by the dignitary who has been mentioned, especially when they see how inferior his Commentary on Christianity is, to that given by the See of Rome; for mankind can see nothing lovely in religion, but as it confers a benefit, and must execrate it if they conceive it gives them the curse of slavery.

I will maintain the same argument, *a priori*, in respect of slavery, that has been so ably pleaded by Mr. Roscoe, Lord Milton, and others, on occasion of the late petitions to parliament against the slave-trade, "that no considerations of gain or policy, are admissible in a question of essential justice and humanity;" but, believing that Providence has so far ordained the course of human affairs, that it is man's interest and truest policy, to be just and good to his fellows, it may be worth while to glance at a brief view of the subject, in this light. The late Mr. Pitt is not the only authority for the assertion, "that a free and hired negro will do double the work of a slave." In many parts of the United States, where thousands upon thousands of negroes have obtained their freedom, their former masters have frequently de-

clared, "that they have got twice the work done, and that they were considerable gainers by the change." And, with respect to personal security and domestic happiness, behold the contrast between incessant apprehension of revolt and violence, and the peaceful confidence and comfort of hired servitude. Many circumstances in the present times appear to me auspicious to an attempt to ameliorate the condition of slaves.

The present state of peace, and the improved and enlightened state of society of the present day, which by having adopted many important schemes of improvement, and seen the highly beneficial results—for instance, the universal education of the poor, and the prevention of the small-pox by vaccination, as well as other inventions too numerous to recite—is prepared to scout the old bugbear of innovation as the ghosts and hobgoblins of former ages.

But not the least auspicious circumstance is the high interest the people of England have recently taken in behalf of the African race. Can we suppose, that, should success crown their utmost wishes, and that the slave-trade should be renounced and abolished by all nations, that would fully satisfy their humanity? Can we suppose they have no feelings for the unhappy condition of those Africans, who have been dragged from their native country and landed on another shore, to witness the daily lash and the daily injury? If so—imperfect, must I say, is such humanity. No—it never can be, that those who truly felt for the negro's wrongs of a day in Africa, can be insensible to the negro's wrongs of a life in the West Indies? Assuming this as an indubitable truth, that the people of England can find no full relief to their afflicted sympathies, till the people of Africa are treated as men, and not as brutes, what is to be done? Beseech your parliament to take their miserable case into consideration, and to inquire whether no means of escape from inextricable bondage can be found. You may tell them it has been found, O shame to be said! in almost every colony but an English colony! Surely it is but to raise your voice and some relief will be effected. But should your representatives fail of their duty in this respect, which is almost incredible, as Englishmen, your free constitution allows you another resource. This object, as many others have been, may be effected by yourselves. You can buy their liberty, and no one can hinder you. Consider that

that a fund of 100,000*l.* such as you raised for the temporary distress of the Germans, whose faces you never saw, would purchase the immediate and total liberty of 1000 slaves for ever, and their children after them—but it would purchase the incipient liberty of 6000 slaves. You may think this would be but a small diminution of the evil, but would it be small in its consequences? It would be the commencement of a new and better system, and, should it succeed, cause an entire change of the condition of these unhappy people; for, were the West-India planters at once convinced by the experiment that it was more to their advantage to hire labourers than to keep slaves, multitudes would readily adopt the new practice. I say this plan may be adopted as a *dernier resort*; at the same time the gradual emancipation of slaves by law, and by their own endeavours, as in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, is in my opinion much to be preferred, because it is the legislative duty of the colonial assemblies, or the English parliament, thus to act, and it would effect the entire extinction of slavery in a just, sure, general, and gradual manner. But I must be permitted to assert that, in failure of obtaining legislative assistance, it is your duty as men and as Christians to attempt the relief of this grievously-oppressed people in the mode which has been pointed out.*

Let not these suggestions be deemed chimerical: the injuries and sufferings of the poor slaves are not chimerical, but a dreadful reality; for, to say the truth, in the words of the late great and good Granville Sharp, esq. "the state of slavery in which the negroes in the English West-India islands are held, is the most horrible condition to which any human beings, in any age of the world, were ever subjected: the Roman and Grecian histories, or the Bible, afford nothing parallel. The practice was not begun by Englishmen, but by foreigners, from whom it was incautiously adopted."

* Only seven years ago perpetual imprisonment for debt was enjoined by the law of England; and there was no means of escape if the debt exceeded 1500*l.* to which Insolvent Acts were limited. Sir Tho. Tutton, bart. was the first person who effected an alteration in that grievous law, by introducing a clause in an insolvent act, substituting the term of ten years for any amount. The principle has been so much approved that the term is now reduced to only three months. How great a change! And what encouragement it affords to the attempt at a relaxation of perpetual slavery!

Nothing can be more inconsistent than for England to have been the first and most virtuous of nations in abolishing the Slave Trade, and the last and worst in the treatment of her slaves. I have also been surprised and astonished that this subject has so little claimed the attention of English writers. Rarely is to be found a passing sigh or reflection on this topic. The tragical scene is certainly removed far off from obvious view, or we need not doubt our feelings would be often harrowed by the description. But it is not less certain it exists, nor is it less our duty to deprecate it. In proportion as our actions are wrong, so the need of concealment. The guilty conscience needs no accuser. Hence rarely a tale of woe from the Western Isles reaches the shores of Britain, though thousands have been experienced; and so thick is the darkness which may enshroud the human mind, that I am credibly informed that any benevolent humane person suggesting the least idea of the improvement of the condition of the slaves, though from the best of motives, would be looked upon in the West Indies with immediate suspicion, and his social situation be rendered very uncomfortable. He would be considered a traitor to their commonwealth. And these were once Englishmen! O slavery! Thy features are seen in the destruction of all that is great and good in man! We need not go to the poor negro slave to ask him what it is, to count the wails upon his back. In the language of Shakespeare,

————— It is twice cursed,
It curseth him that gives and him that takes.

We can read it in the gloomy fairs, the cruel tyranny, the profligacy, and licentiousness of his master! And yet these are they from whom we are desired to expect the virtues of love and benevolence. I once in my life heard of one, who was called a gentleman, and a member of parliament, who made a point never to give any thing away in charity. I should think it full as rational to apply to him for his charity as to expect the amelioration of the slave's condition from a West-India planter, beyond what he considered his immediate interest. No stream can rise higher than its spring; and this is as true in morals as it is in mathematics; it is also true that nothing eminently great and beneficial to mankind was ever effected, but where the motive was elevated above that of self-interest. Therefore, though I am not so uncharitable as to suppose a West Indian incapable of a great or generous action, yet I am not

the less assured that such is the general debasement and depravation of mind, induced by the prevailing existence of slavery, that I am convinced the *esprit de corps* of such a society must ever more than countervail any effort a benevolent individual might attempt for a great and radical improvement. The old "Code Noir," or French laws for the management of slaves, which did so much honor to the French name, was not of West Indian, but European formation, as were I believe the Spanish regulations. It is said by logicians that it is a great step towards the discovery of truth, to strip the question of errors. With this view, I have taken the pains to shew my reasons for not expecting, as some do, a reformation by the West Indians themselves. If my reasoning is just, the subject must revolve with increased weight on the English parliament, or the English people. There I wish it to fall: for, if either can be convinced of their responsibility for the atrocities perpetrated in the West-India branch of the British empire, I think there is some chance of their wishing to get rid of such a load of guilt. Thank God, neither slavery nor its abettors can appear openly, unabashed, on English ground; and happy will be that day, which I trust is not far distant, when an Englishman need not be ashamed to appear in his true character on West-India ground. Feeble may be my voice; but the cause of liberty and truth I advocate, I know, is strong. I only wish I may be as successful as a writer on agriculture, (Kent on Farming,) once was; one of whose simple but just remarks, "that he who makes a blade of grass grow, where none was before, was so far a creator," to my certain knowledge was the remote cause of the inclosure of Enfield Chase.

CATHOLICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES in a TOUR from BRISTOL to the VALLEY of ROCKS, during the MONTH of AUGUST, 1813; in a SERIES of LETTERS; by ROBERT WILLIAMS.

LETTER II.

Hun'spill, August 2, 1813.

My Dear Friend,

AFTER passing through Bedminster, a very indifferently-built village contiguous to Bristol, and the road through which reflects much discredit both on the trustees of the turnpikes and the inhabitants, we ascended a hill, and had a charming prospect, at the two-miles stone from Bristol, of Clifton, the Hot-Wells, St. Vincent's Rocks, and the river Avon

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winding between them; together with Sir Hugh Smith's, the pleasant village of Long Ashton; and, on the left, a view of Dundry Tower, a notable land-mark. At the five-miles stone we began to ascend considerably; and, after one mile more of continued ascent, we found ourselves upon a very considerable elevation, and were gratified with one of the most beautiful prospects of a large city that is, I apprehend, to be found in Great Britain. Bristol is, I am aware, in no repute with the cocknies; but, after all that has been said by them to its disparagement, it must be admitted that Bristol and its environs possess much more of the picturesque than London: in fact, does London and its immediate vicinity possess it at all? Excepting Highgate, Hampstead, Greenwich Park, and Peckham Rye, what elevations are there about the metropolis worthy to be named as such; and all these are pigmies to the hills south-west of Bristol. If you have never been at Clifton and St. Vincent's Rocks, (I forget whether you told me you had or not,) it is, I assure you, well worth your while to devote a few days to see this pleasant village, now indeed almost swelled to a city, the rocks, the river Avon winding between them, and the romantic scenes presented on both sides the river, by Leigh and Durdham Downs. I shall not now enter into more particulars, lest you may lose part of the gratification which a first sight, to him who is an admirer of nature, invariably affords.

Perhaps it will not be difficult to account for the complaints which we often hear the cocknies make against Bristol: they proceed, principally I believe, from men who are engaged in business; and I must say that, from my own experience of Bristol, there does not seem that liberality in their mode of transacting business which we usually find amongst men of the same pursuits in the metropolis. To mention nothing more than their mode of transacting their banking concerns. In the first place our London banks are open for business from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon: the Bristol banks close at two or three at farthest. Again, if a bill be drawn upon a tradesman in Bristol, it is not the custom, unless under peculiar circumstances, for him to accept it. I might proceed in this way through the various ramifications of commerce and mercantile concerns, which would only tend to prove, that where there is less business done there is less promptness

in doing it; less liberality and more desire of profit; but all communities are, in this, the same. If Bristol be illiberal in transacting its mercantile concerns, when put in competition with the metropolis, it will be found that Bristol is much more liberal than smaller towns, where competitors are few, and the opportunities to monopolize many.

After quitting the view of Bristol at the six-miles stone, we soon found ourselves on Broadfield Down, or rather what was once so called; for the busy hand of inclosure and cultivation has obliterated every trace of a down, or nearly so. It is certainly pleasant to observe such spots "Become obedient to the labouring plough;"

but they lose unquestionably a part of their picturesque effect by it. "Poh!" cries the political economist, "what are fifty thousand acres of your picturesque worth?" By the way, as you are a member of the senate, can you inform me how it happened that a general inclosure bill passed the House of Commons last sessions, and was thrown out in the Lords? I have heard something about Property's dancing the hays, but to me such observations are quite unintelligible.

To the left we saw Butcombe Court, about half a mile distant; tolerably well wooded, but much too elevated a situation to be, in my opinion, agreeable; and who, of all men in the world, think you lives there? The *ci-dezant* General White-locke?

I observed in the hedges hereabouts, in great plenty, the beautiful flower *Campanula patula*: I also remember having seen it in various places about Cheddar Cliff some years ago: it has been frequently attempted to be domesticated, but it seems uncommonly shy in its habits, so that I have no recollection of ever having seen it in a garden. You will say what is *Campanula patula* to you? Once for all therefore you must forgive me for following my inclination to herborize as I pass along; I shall not be very likely to cull many new species, and if I bring you acquainted with here and there a dwelling of an old one you must not complain. I will not pester you with *polygamias*, *tetradynamias*, or *monadelphias*; but leave such scientific minutiae to an F.L.S.

We now descended the hill to an inn called Red Hill, about nine miles from Bristol; and in our descent had a most delightful prospect of the Bristol Channel, Minehead, and a variety of hills, amongst which the lofty ridge of Mendip was in

the foreground. About half a mile to the west from the road, and also lower down, although on an agreeable declivity, lies Barley Wood, the residence of the celebrated Mrs. Hannah More, a lady most deservedly esteemed both as a moralist and an elegant writer. We found, as we continued to descend, that almost every step we took here was on classic ground. About a mile from Barley Wood to the west is Wrington, the birth place of John Locke; whom to name is sufficient to excite all that is praiseworthy in liberty, both civil and religious; whose Essay on the Human Understanding will live an eternal monument of the greatness and power of that faculty upon which he has written so much and so well. On the left lies Blagdon, once distinguished as the residence of that acute polemic Augustus Toplady; and afterwards of the poet Langhorne. More recently Blagdon has been the scene of a most unpleasant controversy, carried on between the curate and many persons in behalf of Mrs. More; it originated in the appointment of a person, to whom the curate objected, as a master to a school, in consequence of his supposed methodistical opinions. I remember having read the papers, which were published, and incline to think that the curate carried his rancour too far. Controversy too often not only does not bring the disputants to an agreement or to conviction, but too frequently, to the discredit of our nature be it spoken, widens the breach, and confirms the parties in their errors.

When we arrived at Langford we found that a short walk of about a mile and a half would take us to Rickford Combe. Our friend B. had arrived just before us. Whilst our horse was refreshed, we took the opportunity of visiting it. We crossed some pleasant meadows, and passed, on the left, Langford Court, the residence of Mr. Addington, a brother of Lord Sidmouth; but, although an agreeable country residence, nothing about it struck me as remarkable, if the irregularity of the building be excepted. It appears to be one of those places which the different owners have from time to time attempted to convert into something like a modern building; but, as is generally the case, it has been spoiled, at least in appearance, by the change. The windows are too small and too numerous; and, although uniformity is not desirable in the picturesque, I think uniformity in the structure of a house is completely necessary to give it an agreeable effect. If irregularity in buildings be at any time desira-

ble or tolerable, it must be, I think, where an old Gothic castle lifts its bold front in turrets and battlements, with its arched and pointed windows, reminding us of the tales of other days: in such edifices as these, uniformity is rarely desired or expected. Far different is the case with modern structures! I have however no time to enter into the *rationale* of these different tastes, but so I believe it is: and I dare say that you, who are more of a virtuoso than myself, can easily explain it.

Rickford Comb is certainly a romantic and enchanting spot, and well repaid us for our walk. As we returned to Langford we were informed that Mendip Lodge, the residence of — Whalley, esq. was well worth seeing, and from its elevated situation and appearance, as we passed it at a distance, we saw no reason to doubt the fact; but, as we had resolved to reach this place to-night, and besides reflected that, were we to look at every villa in our way to the Valley of Rocks, we might not get there till October, which would quite spoil the design of our ramble, we therefore went on.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL months since I pledged myself to the public to prove that DE LOLME, author of the "Essay on the English Constitution," produced the compositions called "*The Letters of Junius*." A concern of importance to myself, as I then observed, preventing my fulfilling my engagement at that time; but, subsequent leisure having enabled me to enter upon its performance, I request, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, to state that I have made considerable progress in a Tract which will demonstrate this extraordinary truth; and that it will be sent to press as speedily as possible.

Queen Anne-street, T. BUSBY.
Sept. 15, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG other amusing anecdotes of the celebrated Johnson, related by Dr. Maxwell, of Falkland, in Ireland, and inserted in Boswell's Memoirs, we are told, that, on parting with his friend, then about to return, after a long residence in England, to his native country, he repeated the following lines with great pathos:

"He who has early known the pomps of state,
For things unknown 'tis ignorance to cop-
down,

And, after having view'd the gaudy bait,
Can boldly say, the trifle I contemn;—
With such a one contented could I live,
Contented could I die."

It was observable, that Dr. J. retained in his memory fragments of very obscure poetical writers, which he occasionally quoted in conversation. These lines exciting the attention of Mr. Malone; that gentleman made diligent but unsuccessful research after them. At length, however, they were accidentally discovered in the London Magazine for July 1732. A similar instance occurs in Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, where, in consequence of hearing a girl singing at her spinning-wheel, Dr. J. recited a stanza from a poem, written, as he said, by one Giffard, a clergyman; but the publication of which this stanza made a part, Mr. B. remarks, is still unknown:

"Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound;
All at her work the village maiden sings,
Nor while she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad vicissitude of things."

The image conveyed in these lines is indeed too felicitous to be easily forgotten. The beautiful elegiac poem in which they occur is entitled "*Contemplation*." It was printed for Dodsley more than half a century ago, and the name of the author does not appear in the title page. From the paucity of the remaining copies, the intrinsic merit of the composition, and the notice thus incidentally attracted, it has now become a sort of literary curiosity, and you may possibly consider the subsequent extracts as furnishing no uninteresting article for the poetic department of your widely circulated and valuable miscellany.

"Dropt is the sable mantle of the night,
The early lark salutes the rising day;
And, while she hails the glad return of light,
Provokes each bard to join the raptur'd lay.
Ev'n from the straw-roofed cot the note of joy
Flows full and frequent, as the village fair,
Whose little wants the busy hour employ,
Chaunting some rural ditty, soothes her care.

Verse softens toil, however rude the sound,
She feels no biting pang the while she sings,
Nor, as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad vicissitude of things.

The sons of Sloth, in sleep's soft fetters bound,
Lose the rich breeze from every opening
flower;

Or, rous'd by folly, measure the dull round,
Where triflers waste th' irrevocable hour.

O! here to wander all the smiling day,
And view the plodding rustic's envied lot;
Where thro' the round of prospect all is gay,
Each passion hush'd, and every care forgot.

Yo

Ye sons of mirth, who love the simple tale
 The nurse invents, to cheat the tedious
 night;
 Or the grey cobbler hums, o'er festive ale,
 Of goblin bloody, or of jocund sprite;
 O come! here hoary-locked Tradition tells
 Of wayward hags in tattered remnants
 drest,
 Of unblest wizards and their binding spells,
 Of valiant knights confined and maids
 distrest.
 If solemn scenes delight, as oft the Muse
 Is wropt in meditation, then she strays
 Thro' silent church-yards, where the sable
 yews
 Spread kindred gloom, and holy musings
 raise.
 There, as she wanders o'er the low-laid dead,
 Wrecks of the wise, the fair, the just, the
 brave,
 Oft calls reflection from the clay-cold bed
 Of Death—no SHERLOCK preaches like
 the grave.
 Thou honour'd youth, amid whose lawns I
 stray,
 And taste the genial sweets of rural ease,
 Know, if thou deign'st to read this simple lay,
 Who write for pleasure seldom write to
 please.
 Alone Ambition wings the Muse to Fame,
 Whose eagle flight unnerv'd I cease to soar:
 Despair to please hath damp't the generous
 flame,
 And every wish of vanity is o'er.

Yet, if the flood of Time, whose wanton rage,
 Wild as it rolls, devours the things we prize,
 The bards' soft lay, th' historians' labour'd page;
 Like straws, while trifles on its surface rise—
 Shall waft this verse upon its giddy stream,
 Till years thy Roman virtues shall disclose,
 Till the sweet bud, beneath the ripening beam
 Of honour, swell into the full-blown rose;
 O once again the Muse shall glow to see
 The well-fixed column of thy fame aspire
 Above each warm presage she form'd of thee,
 And from thy blaze relume her wonted fire.
 Can any farther light now be thrown
 upon this line, but almost forgotten, pro-
 duction of the elegiac Muse?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE the revival of the infernal
 Slave Trade is a possible result of
 the infamous Treaty of Paris, it is the du-
 ty of every man who values his moral
 character, and who respects the feelings
 of his conscience, to abstain from the use
 of West-India sugar, and to prefer and
 urge the preference of the sugar brought
 from the East Indies, and which is pro-
 duced at less cost by the labour of free-
 men.

This is an efficacious means of abolish-
 ing the African slave trade, as well as
 West Indian slavery. HAMPDEN.

Sept. 1, 1814.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ELOGE' of AMBROSE PARÉ, *the*
 FATHER of SURGERY in FRANCE; *by*
 DR. VIMONT.

TO describe the great man whose
 eulogy we now propose, it will
 perhaps be sufficient to present, on a
 limited scale, such actions of his life as
 are best calculated to exhibit the ground-
 work of his native character, together
 with his most celebrated inventions;
 which, when compared with each other,
 will strongly reflect the image of his
 mind. Thus neglecting details, which
 are too often inaccurate, and which be-
 sides belong rather to biography than to
 science, we shall take up Paré, when
 yielding to his destiny and carried away
 by his taste for study, and the exercise of
 an art which expected from him its re-
 vival and renown, he arrived in the ca-
 pital of France, the best theatre for the
 talents of such a man.

The physiological and philosophical
 principles of Paré are nearly those of
 Galen and the Arabian physicians. Vesa-

lius was his guide in anatomy. The
 sketch which he has given of the system
 of the latter in his works contains all that
 was known at that period, with respect
 to that most essential basis of surgery, and
 every thing of importance then known in
 the treatment of diseases and the per-
 formance of surgical operations. We find
 him following the doctrine of Hippocrates
 in every thing relative to tumours in gene-
 ral, and wounds of the head in particular.

At the outset of his career he per-
 ceived that, circumscribed within the
 confined circle of faulty processes and
 limited to defective and sometimes bar-
 barous modes of operating, surgery march-
 ed by the uncertain and deceitful light of
 erroneous principles, which, transmitted
 by the Greeks and Arabs, had been adopt-
 ed almost without restriction down to the
 16th century. His judicious and fertile
 mind never became acquainted with an
 evil but he sought to remedy it. From
 that moment the restoration of surgery
 was decreed; measuring the immense

space

space which separated him from the object he proposed to attain, and never concealing from himself the difficulties of every kind which attended the execution of such a vast project, sustained by a genius of still greater extent, and particularly by the noble and praiseworthy ambition of being useful to humanity, Paré was anxious to raise to the art of surgery a durable monument, founded upon the most correct traditional knowledge, and upon the facts collected during his own fortunate and extensive practice of half a century.

The valuable materials which, during this period, experience and observation had collected around him, Paré would not give to the world, until, as he informs us, he had consulted several excellent men, "physicians as well as surgeons, who encouraged him to pass beyond even the proposed end of his career."

In his writings, which are full of candour and goodness of heart, Paré never lets an opportunity escape of paying to the ancients the tribute of esteem which they deserve. Every where he speaks of the respect which is due to the first inventors of the art: "so far as it was possible," he says, "I have never suffered that the treasures of the good fathers should be kept secret." He always observes, with his usual good sense, that, notwithstanding the important discoveries for which we are indebted to antiquity, it cannot be denied that surgery, like all the experimental sciences, daily enriching itself with facts, ought necessarily to reckon upon time and observation for increasing its resources and perfecting its methods: "that, moreover, it is unpardonable negligence to stop at the invention of our ancestors, imitating them merely after the example of the idle, without adding to and increasing the inheritance which they have left us."

If we wish properly to appreciate the immense services which the healing art has received from Paré, let us cast an eye upon the state of surgery, at the period when he first entered upon his career.

"Roger, Roland, Bruno, Guillaume de Salicet, Lanfranc, Gorden, Guy de Chauliac, confined themselves to commentaries on the Arabs, and had reduced surgery to the use of ointments and plaisters.*

Thus the Arabians and their followers only rivalled the prejudices, and multiplied the errors, which, transmitted from

* Richerand. *Nosographie Chirurgicale*, Hist. de l'Art.

age to age, received the sanction of time and of the authority of some masters. Abandoned to the most despicable empiricism, surgery then was confined to machinery clumsily contrived, if the reduction of a luxated or fractured limb was required; and emplastrums of every kind, consisting of strange and incongruous mixtures of contradictory substances, if solutions of continuity of soft parts, of whatever nature, were to be treated.

Whatever of the useful part of surgery had been preserved by tradition, was either despised or mistaken. No trace was perceptible of that philosophic spirit which, wisely desirous of discoveries, incessantly seeks after truth, and in a series of uninterrupted combined efforts, tends to rise above the darkness of ignorance, and to triumph over the seductions of error. Surgery, then more barbarous than the age itself, bursts the fetters of prejudice and authority. It was particularly in the treatment of gun-shot wounds, that the most stupid routine seemed destined, as it were, to increase the horrors of war; and, if among the victims of the field, and this murderous routine, some men were so fortunate as to escape the dreadful accidents thus occasioned, they purchased their lives at the expence of frightful mutilations and deformities.

It cannot be denied, that the discoveries which do the greatest honour to human genius have been primitively owing to chance, or rather have been revealed by Providence. Paré is forced to confess that chance was his first master in the treatment of gun-shot wounds. Employed at first in the army of Piedmont, he relates, that his practice did not differ from that which had been previously followed. The boiling oil which he was pouring over the wounds having fallen short, he was obliged, with regret, to substitute a very mild digestive. Fear kept him awake the whole of the night. Young, and under the influence of the prejudices of his masters, he expected to find that all those had perished who had not undergone the cruel unction. It was not without astonishment, mixed with pleasure, that he saw quite the reverse had happened. His genius effected the rest.

It belonged to the restorer of surgery to elucidate the treatment of gun-shot wounds, by dissipating the prejudices which so long kept back this branch of surgery, by substituting, for the most absurd theory, and the most barbarous processes

processes of blind empiricism, rational ideas, and curative methods, as simple as they were efficacious.

Ignorance, always inattentive, and perceiving no relation between gun-shot wounds, considered relative to their external appearances, and the serious accidents with which they are complicated, found it quite natural to ascribe all these effects to the pretended poison of gun-powder, as well as to the cauterizing property of the various projectiles.

Opinions so false, and the dangerous consequences which necessarily resulted from their application to practice, could not fail to strike the mind of Paré in a forcible manner: in a discourse which he addresses to Charles IX. on the occasion of the death of the King of Navarre, who was wounded at the siege of Rouen, he exposes, like an expert physiologist, the mode of action and the various effects of round bodies, and other projectiles, upon the various systems of the animal economy: he demonstrates, that the black colour which marks their passage and their too-frequent unfortunate termination, results, 1. from the excessive contusion and laceration of soft parts; 2. from the violent commotion experienced by the wounded limbs; 3. from the stupor which supervenes, dissipating and sometimes extinguishing the natural heat, whereby gangrene and mortification of the part, if not of the whole body, is brought on.

Thus mouldered away the ridiculous theory of gun-shot wounds, adopted by Fevy, Botal, Vigo, &c. previous to the time of Paré. Thus vanished for ever the frightful apparatus employed by men who supposed that gun-powder was of a venomous nature, and that balls and bullets became inflamed in their course, so as to cauterize all soft bodies with which they came in contact.

It belongs only to real genius to unite profundity of ideas with strength and precision of style. When genius, embracing the whole of a subject at one grasp, penetrates into all its elements, comparing and generalizing, the mind of a common stamp, scarcely dipping into the matter under discussion, abandons things themselves to attend to the futile arrangement of words, and speedily, far from the traces of good principles, it wanders in the ocean of false hypotheses. What has been the result of such fruitless efforts? Some valuable ideas have been buried under the weight of insipid volumes.

Paré on the contrary has left us but a

few pages on gun-shot wounds; but nevertheless we may affirm, without fear of contradiction, that, with the exception of some superannuated pharmaceutical preparations, they are full of sage and luminous precepts, well calculated to guide even the modern practitioner in his knowledge and treatment of this description of wounds.

When we compare the doctrine of Paré with all that was previously practised with respect to gun-shot wounds, and with the slowness with which the healing art has since advanced, his transcendant merit will appear still more striking. But nothing has escaped his observation. Does he treat of simple or compound solutions of continuity in the bones? His precepts exhibit the consummate skill of the most expert practitioner. In a fracture compounded with laceration, is it necessary to ascertain the position and state of the parts in general? It is to the fingers alone that he entrusts this office; for he observes the sense of touch is more certain than any instrument. Will it be believed that this mode of proceeding, dictated by good sense, and supported by experience and the laws of nature, has been called in question? In fact the probing of wounds with instruments, whatever is their direction, extent, or situation, has passed into one of these routine customs, which but too generally prevail over truth and reason.

From the sublimest eminences of the art, Paré disdains not to descend to the humblest details, persuaded that nothing ought to be overlooked in a profession which has the life and health of mankind under its care, and that a process which was trifling or useless in other hands may produce the happiest results when resorted to by an enlightened surgeon. In this way Paré regards the art of dressing wounds as a medium, not only for exhibiting manual dexterity, but for bringing into play delicacy of tact and fertility of talent, besides paving the way for a completion of the cure.

After being himself exposed to the formidable concomitants of a compound fracture of the leg, Paré informs us in the faithful details which he has left behind him, with what scrupulous attention he meditated upon the means of preventing and curing such accidents as may result from such a misfortune. Alluding to the excruciating pain, insupportable heat, and general uneasiness, which the patient experiences, he observed, and all attentive practitioners have since observed, that all these concomitants necessarily result

result from the permanent position in which the body must be placed in fractures of the lower extremities; thus he remarks that the patient is wonderfully relieved, if from time to time the position of the fractured limb is changed, so as to refresh it by renewing the circumambient air, and momentarily relieving it from the pressure to which the fractured parts are liable. To express this renovation of the air, Paré invented the word *flabella-tion*, as opposing itself to the progress of inflammation.

But let us return to the accident which befel himself; here again his genius and true heroism did wonders, and here he deduced from his own misfortune precepts highly useful to the advancement of science and the good of mankind. We find him opposing an admirable *sang froid* to the accessions of pain, arming a stranger's hand with the scalpel, guiding him with one hand, and with the other tracing the road through which to come at the splinters, many of which, separated from the periosteum and entangled in the soft parts, were to be methodically extracted; and, after having done all that talent and patient courage could do, leaving to future generations a model to be followed in the treatment of compound fractures.

His treatise on Luxations, encumbered as it is with the multifarious machinery peculiar to the age in which he lived, nevertheless exhibits the profundity of his ideas. What practitioner is ignorant, for instance, that the luxation of the external extremity was mistaken until the time of Paré, and that the fracture of the neck of the femur was confounded with the luxation in that bone? We need not dwell upon the awful consequences which previously resulted from these blunders.

What he says of the dislocation of the humerus, and the processes for remedying it, evidently proves that he knew the influence of muscular action in reductions. Here again he was truly original, and has laid the foundation of all future improvements in this department of surgery.

May we not say as much for the section of the artery between the ligatures in the operation for aneurism, according to the method generally attributed to Hunter? Is not the following passage, in the works of the French surgeon, an answer to the discussions which have taken place on this subject? "Above all I advise the young surgeon to avoid opening aneurisms if they are not very small, and in parts not dangerous, cutting the skin above, separating it from the artery; then we may pass a seton needle with a strong thread

under the artery at both sides of the wound; then should the said artery be tied and cut, and the wound treated like a simple wound, letting the thread fall away of itself."

Before the time of Paré lesions of arteries were almost always followed by death, unless when nature got the better of the accident, and of the routine, by suspending the hæmorrhage of herself. In these days boiling oil and the actual cautery held the first rank in the means with which the art of surgery met such formidable accidents.

Endowed with a fertile spirit of invention, Paré was the first to propose the rejection of these cruel and barbarous operations for stopping the hæmorrhage from a wounded artery. His two celebrated ligatures are too well known to require a description; suffice it to say, that, according to M. Louis, the eulogist of the French school of surgery, Paré has proved that no description of accident to which the ligature can be applied had escaped the penetration of that great man.

Like all eminently useful discoveries, the ligature of the arteries was at first most violently opposed. Attacked at once by bad faith, ignorance, and envy, Paré might have safely appealed to experience in answer to his antagonists. But such was the simplicity of his heart that he set about to justify his valuable discovery by numerous quotations from the ancients, or rather he struggled to strip himself of his greatest title to future glory!

If the opposition to his invention had come from physicians alone, such as Gourmelen, we should have ascribed it to ignorance of the art of surgery, or to that shameful spirit of personal rivalry, which too often retards the progress of real knowledge; but who can restrain their indignation on hearing that the celebrated Fabricii, whose works are still consulted as the oracles of surgery, were the enemies and detractors of Paré?

But such is the logic of the passions, and such the force of prejudice, that nothing will ever be considered good until it has ceased to be our interest to call it bad. Can we be astonished then that the medico-chirurgical sciences have so long slumbered, when we see one of the most important discoveries with which they have been enriched, attacked with a kind of furor as inefficacious and even dangerous; and, in spite of the sanctions of authority and experience, exposed to all the shiftings of opinion both in the country of the author and abroad? Ought it not to move our indignation to see this salutary

salutary discovery pass through nearly two centuries without irrevocably fixing the ideas of the profession, and making even but a slight impression in the most brilliant eras of our history?

Will it be believed, in short, that surgeons of the last century†, yielding to the influence of routine, and perhaps to the taste for controversy, which still subsisted, instead of bringing to perfection the ingenious process of the good Ambrose Paré, have blindly declared against the ligature in favour of the actual cautery, burnt alum, vitriolic acid, compression, and finally the agaric of the oak? This is to prefer error to truth, darkness to light, and, in combatting the hydra of Lerna, to arm ourselves with the distaff of Omphale instead of the club of Hercules!

But it is cheering to observe that one of our greatest masters of the art of surgery, the immortal Desault, reproduced and practised two centuries afterwards the immediate ligature recommended by Paré. This homage is worth a thousand eulogies on the genius of the inventor!

And but for Ambrose Paré how many warriors would have sunk prematurely into the tomb without having it in their power to animate the heroic chivalry of youth by exhortations to defend their religion, their prince, and their country, and to excite to deeds of loyalty and valour, even by the exhibition of their mangled bodies and mutilated limbs!

In the diseases of the eye the glory of Ambrose Paré is without a rival. An inveterate ophthalmia, refractory to the various means employed by art and empiricism, had caused almost total blindness to an Italian jeweller. Taught by experience that there existed sympathetic relations between the eye and the posterior part of the neck, and that great advantages must result from an artificial ulcer in the nape of the neck in some diseases of the eye, the illustrious Paré proposed a seton; the patient consented, and soon afterwards he recovered the use of sight.

Among the numerous morbid affections to which the eye is liable, the various degrees of opacity of the crystalline are among the most frequent: this lenticular body, when injured in its interior organization, or merely in the slight membranous texture which surrounds it, will present an insurmountable obstacle to the rays of light, until an expert hand, directed by an exact acquaintance with the constituent parts of the eye, operates the extraction or removal of the offensive

substance. In this case the hope of recovering the eye-sight, or rather the cure of the cataract, invariably rests with those two modes of operating, whatever may be the name or number of the instruments which the operator chooses. Of the above two processes, that of removal, which was well known to the ancients, alone occupied the attention of Paré.

When genius cannot create, it perfects. Ambrose Paré received from the ancients the method of operating upon cataract by depression, but he enriched it with a most important addition, the neglect of which may render the operation fruitless.

The depression of cataract is operated by two movements; one serves for the depression of the crystalline, and the other sinks it into the vitreous body, beyond the optic axis, in order to prevent its re-ascension. Paré describes this operative process in the following way:—“And, being depressed, it must be let alone, keeping it under the needle while we can say a Pater-noster, lest it should reascend and push up the diseased eye.”

One of the most illustrious and expert practitioners of Europe, Professor Scarpa, that distinguished partisan of the depression of the opaque crystalline, judiciously remarks, on this occasion, that Paré's advice is of the most indispensable importance.

It happens that, in transverse and deep wounds of the neck, the larynx and tracheal artery are divided when the air escapes by the wound, and the voice is lost. Ambrose Paré relates that a gentleman inflicted upon himself this kind of wound: his servant was suspected, and sent to prison. When called to the assistance of the wounded man, Paré thought of immediately sewing the head to the neck, in order to bring together the edges of this dreadful wound. By these means the patient, although exhausted by the effusion of blood, recovered the use of speech, confessed his own act, and acquitted his domestic from the charges brought against him. The patient died: but Paré, by bringing together the divided edges of the tongue, shewed what might be done by similar enterprise.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the obstetrical art was enriched with the forceps, a new instrument, but Ambrose Paré gave the idea, and the celebrated Levret and Pajolin have confessed it.

Of all the cutaneous diseases, erysipelas is, perhaps, the most formidable; because its etiology and generative principle

* Vale in particular the *Memoires de l'Acad.* tom. 2, p. 394.

principle are the most difficult to discover, and it is rebellious against all the succours of art.

A person came from the country to Paris to implore the aid of Paré, so dreadfully disfigured with *erisypelas* that the people, regarding him as a leper, had forbidden him to enter the church. In this case Paré had recourse to blisters, applied upon the sores themselves, with the view of changing the mode of irritation, in order to determine a specific inflammation of the cutaneous surface, which, having been long fretted and encumbered by the *erisypelas*, had gradually lost its elasticity. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the patient was finally restored to health and to society.

Here a regard to justice, rather than to the glory of the restorer of surgery, compels us to remark, that, if several eminent surgeons of modern times, such as Richter, Bloch, Evers, and others, have resorted to blistering in obstinate *erisypelas*, they have omitted to mention the great man who originated the practice. Those who object to the simplicity of this application, have forgotten that it is the province of genius alone to be simple in its means, and fertile in its results: a reflection equally applicable to the kind of suture added by Desault to the instruments which he invented for the ligature of polypi, and which was first described by Paré.

The life of Paré, rich in facts, and strewn with various events, is like a brilliant parterre, in which the gifts of Flora dispute our regards and our love. There is, however, one memorable trait in his life which demands our attention and our just eulogiums.

Ye vain and frivolous men, who, bent beneath the weight of a useless existence, seek to hide your nonentity, by directing injurious sarcasms against the ministers of health, open the annals of our history, read those pages which detail the disasters of France when assailed by an ambitious monarch, who, joining stratagem to force, was too often the successful rival, and sometimes even the conqueror of our kings.

Charles V. in person, besieged Metz with an army of 120,000 combatants. Seconded by the courage and heroic constancy of the inhabitants, under the command of a chief as valiant as he was skilful, a handful of brave men had sworn to die at the post of honour. But it was in vain that the soldiers enquired for the good Ambrose Paré:

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they demanded their friend, their comforter, the surgeon whose dexterous hand had so often stopped the effusion of their blood on the field of battle. "Send us Paré," they exclaimed with the accents of despair. Noble defenders of your country, calm your fears, your cries have reached the ear of the king, and the wish of his brave soldiers is accomplished. Orders are given, the proper measures are taken, and, thanks to the infidelity of an officer of the enemy, Paré was introduced into the place. His arrival was hailed as a blessing from heaven. Paré arrives, Paré is in the town, and he shews himself at the breach! Soldiers and generals all press around him, and lavish upon him the expressions of the most tender regard. If they happen to be wounded, they no longer fear death; Paré is in the midst of them, his presence electrifies all hearts, generates a noble enthusiasm, and a generous devotion. The enemy's army is wasted away before Metz, and the bulwark of France is preserved.

Let us cite another noble trait, which will not disparage the above: it is worthy of the great man who was constantly himself, i. e. the experienced surgeon, the loyal subject, and always superior to fortune.

Besieged by a numerous army, and reduced to the last extremities, Hesdin opened its gates to the enemy. Paré was then in the place. Being made prisoner by the Spaniards, his first thought was to disguise himself, and thus, at once, to disappoint their avaricious views for his ransom, and restore himself to the service of his prince and his country. He relates the dangers to which he was exposed with his usual candour. Actuated by motives of humanity, he offered his services to Signior Martigues, a Spanish officer, to dress a gun-shot wound which had penetrated into the cavity of the thorax. Being compelled to explain himself as to the severity of the wound, and the curative means which he had employed, Paré, like a good anatomist and experienced practitioner, predicted that the patient would soon die. The event justified his prognostic. The opening of the body, which he never undertook except upon the most urgent solicitations, convinced the assistants with how much precision and justice he had indicated the course of the lacerating body, the name and nature of the parts wounded, and the seat of the consecu-

tive accidents, which had rapidly brought on the fatal catastrophe.

Such a display of talent ought to have revealed to the emperor's physicians that it could be no other than Ambrose Paré who now stood before them in the garb of misery. They were not, as it happened, endowed with so much penetration; but, recognizing, in the medical attendant of Signior Martignes, an expert operator, at their instigation the Duke of Savoy, who commanded the Spanish army, offered him an appointment; but he nobly answered that he never would serve under a foreign prince. Happily for him another officer of the enemy's army requested and obtained permission to employ him in the cure of a varicose ulcer in the leg, the progress of which had been attempted to be arrested in vain. After an attentive examination of this obstinate disease, after having fixed upon the causes, the nature, and complications, he established a simple and methodical plan of cure. This was by means of compression, and the moderns have added nothing to the process which Paré then adopted.

Paré obtained his liberty as the reward of his skill, and the patient was restored to health.

For many centuries it has been remarked, that to err is the lot of humanity, and this maxim has been proved even by the disputes of the most illustrious men.

Paré, contrary to the doctrine of Pineau, had denied the possibility of the separation of the bones of the pelvis in difficult labours: a disjunction slowly prepared by natural laws, which a multiplicity of facts have now placed among the number of practical facts. Paré united talents and candour, he ascertained and confessed that he was mistaken. What he has left upon this subject is dictated by that noble spirit of frankness which leaves no cause for triumph to his adversary.

Born amidst those days of trouble and misfortunes, when Christians, divided in opinions, massacred each other in the name of the God of Peace and Good Will; Paré seemed destined to witness the perpetuation, in a rapid succession of kings unworthy of the throne, of weakness, versatility, fanaticism, and corruption. What did it signify to religious fanatics if Paré was the prince of surgery, the ornament of his age, and the benefactor of humanity? He was born a Calvinist, and he followed the

religion of his fathers. This was enough—it was resolved that he should die.

He escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew by a perfect miracle: owing his safety to the gratitude, or rather to the selfishness, of Charles IX., whose life he had once saved, and who had no confidence in any other surgeon.

At this disastrous period, when fanaticism lighted up the fire of civil war in France, the plague, that formidable weapon of vengeance in the hands of Providence, exercised its ravages, and filled up the cup of misery to our afflicted country. Driven from city to city by this destructive scourge, Charles IX. at length consulted the oracle of surgery as to the best method of stopping its career. Paré obeyed his majesty's commands, by publishing a clear and methodical work, being the result of his observation and experience; and the exactitude of his details may be the more relied on, as, during the three years of his being surgeon to the Hotel-Dieu, he attended a number of individuals of every age and sex, and he was himself seized with this dreadful malady.

Sustained by sincere and unaffected piety, of which his life was a perfect model, and by a courageous zeal which never gave way to any sense of personal danger, when the welfare of another was at stake, Paré shut himself up in that sacred asylum which religion and humanity keep constantly open for diseased indigence. Here, in this domicile of disease and death, he was seen to exert all the faculties of his soul, and all the resources of his art, and once more he turned the lessons of misfortune to the advantage of mankind.

Good from instinct, and virtuous without effort, never was the purity of his morals called in question: it may be said, in short, that he breathed in an atmosphere of kindness. His soul was poured forth in his consolatory discourses. He was, in short, the good man described in the holy writings, "whose heart was a continual feast unto him." Piety crowned all his other virtues, and made him always regard the sovereign Author of all things as the only object towards whose glory all his thoughts and labours ought to tend. Paré, sincerely religious as he was in this respect, exhibited a striking resemblance to the sage of Cos.

It was impossible that the union of so much virtue, talent, and success, should not raise Paré to a high degree of consideration. Envy and malice raised

raised their shafts against him it is true; but, in spite of the ebullition of human passions, he had the glorious satisfaction to witness the commencement of his immortality. Time and experience, the supreme judges of opinions, made his doctrines be received as oracles, and his precepts became the fundamental laws of the surgical art.

All were compelled to resemble Paré, all hastened to embrace his doctrines, not always perhaps because they thought them the best, but because they were popular with prince and people. They at length saw in Paré not only the restorer of surgery, but a man of a superior order: at the same time that the prodigies which his useful talents gave birth to every day, conquered for him the esteem of the court and of the city, the qualities of his mind also conciliated the love and veneration of the army and the nation at large.

Such is the double influence of the rare union of talents with virtue! The admiration which this great man inspired, never diminished the respectful attachment and mild confidence which a good and sensible man never fails to inspire.

Recommended as much by the virtues as by the success of their author, shining with every kind of merit, honoured by the suffrages of the learned of all countries, the works of Paré became the archives of good surgery: he could not certainly receive a better eulogy, or a more gratifying recompence. Happy would it have been for mankind if his labours had always been the objects of meditation and respect.

Deprived of the great man who had raised her to the dignity of an art and science, Surgery was still mourning over the tomb of her beloved Paré, when she was menaced with a new misfortune—that of falling back into the night of chaos! The sight of the rich inheritance which he left had softened the bitterness of her grief: she flattered herself that the valuable legacies of her restorer, which his successors had hailed with marks of respect and gratitude, would have been the source of new prosperity. Unfortunately these expectations were not realised, and it is but too true, that, after the death of Paré, as is well observed by Professor Richerand, the surgical art made a retrograde movement.

Paré was at once too virtuous and too

superior to his age, not to be frequently the butt of calumny and envy. But, if he had to contend against unjust adversaries, to repel the continued assaults of ignorance, prejudice, and calumny, how ample were his grounds of consolation in the flattering suffrages of confidence and attachment which were heaped upon him by his countrymen of all ranks. Raised to that degree of consideration and celebrity, beyond which the most ambitious man could not have aspired; he was nevertheless assiduous in the performance of the duties of his painful and honourable profession. Although attached by his title and functions to the person of his sovereign, he was nevertheless the friend of the humblest individual in the army, or in his country at large; or rather he was the friend of civil and military surgery at large.

Foreigners envied France the possession of such a man, and frequently required the aid of his talents, which he never refused. Mons and many other famous cities were indebted to him for prolonging the days of many of their wounded heroes; and, in the midst of their public rejoicings, have loudly proclaimed their grateful recollection of the name of Paré. So true it is, that men, eminent for splendid talents and active benevolence, are born less for the ornament than for the real happiness of the world.

Ambrose Paré found in his own genius the means of restoring, and perhaps of creating, surgery; and, in his good and sensible mind, an instinctive benevolence, an irresistible desire for diffusing it, and a zeal indefatigable, which knew no bounds but those which moral and physical limits prescribe. His frank, noble, and generous heart, his just and firm mind, his inexhaustible good nature, are depicted in his works, which attract doubly from their real merit, and from the charms which they derive from the simple and concise language in which they are written.

Masters of Ambrose Paré, be pleased to regard with satisfaction this learned and illustrious assembly! If ye are sensible to the accents of admiration, respect and gratitude, receive the public and solemn homage of to-day! Deign to smile upon our efforts, after two centuries, to revivify the titles of your glory and your immortality!

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS, so called from the river Phasis, were confined, it is said, to Colchis, before the expedition of the Argonauts, who, finding these beautiful birds scattered on the banks of that river, carried them home to Greece.

POWDERING THE HAIR.

This practice originated in the year 1614, when some ballad singers, at the fair of St. Germaine, covered their heads with a white powder to attract notice, and render themselves ridiculous.

A GOOD WIFE.

On the south wall of ——— church, is a monument to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Major-General Hamilton, who was married nearly 47 years, and never did *one thing* to disoblige her husband.

A RUSSIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

From the Manuscripts of Dr. Birch, in the British Museum.

There are twenty-four cooks belonging to the kitchen of the Russian court, who are all Russians, and, as people of that nation use a great deal of onions, garlic and train oil, in dressing their meat, and employ linseed and walnut oil for their Lent provisions, there is such an intolerable stink in their kitchens, that no stranger is able to bear it, especially the cooks being such nasty fellows, that the very sight of them is enough to make one sick. These are the men who, on great festivals, dress about seventy or eighty dishes. But the fowls, which are for the Czar's own eating, are very often roasted by his grand marshal, who is running up and down, with his apron before him, amongst the other cooks, till it is time to take up dinner, when he puts on his fine clothes and full-bottomed wig, and helps to serve up the dishes.

The number of persons invited is commonly two or three hundred, though there is room for no more than about an hundred, at four or five tables. But, as there is no place assigned to any body, and none of the Russians are willing to go home with an empty stomach, every body is obliged to seize his chair and hold it with all his force, or he will have it snatched from him.

The Czar being come in, and having chosen a place for himself, there is such scuffling and fighting for chairs, that nothing more scandalous can be seen in any country ale-house. This the Czar does not mind in the least, nor does he

take care for putting a stop to such disorders, pretending that a ceremony, and the formal regulation of a marshal, make company but uneasy and spoil the pleasure of conversation. Several foreign ministers have complained of this to the Czar, and refused to dine any more at court; but all the answer they got was, that it was not the Czar's business to turn master of ceremonies to please foreigners, nor was it his intention to abolish the freedom once introduced. This obliged strangers for the future to follow the Russian fashion of defending the possession of their chairs, by cuffing and boxing their opposers.

The company thus sitting down to table without any manner of grace; they all sit so crowded together, that they have much ado to lift their hands to their mouths; and, if a stranger happens to sit between two Russians, which is commonly the case, he is sure of losing his appetite, though he should have happened to eat nothing for two days before. Carpenters and shipwrights sit next the Czar; but senators, ministers, generals, priests, sailors, buffoons of all kinds, sit pellmell without any distinction.

The first course consists of nothing but cold meats, among which are hams, dried tongues, and the like, which not being liable to such tricks as shall be mentioned hereafter, strangers ordinarily make their whole meal of them, without tasting any thing else, though, generally speaking, every one takes his dinner before-hand at home.

Soups and roasted meats make the second course, and pastry the third.

As soon as one sits down, one is obliged to drink a cup of brandy; after which they ply you with great glasses full of adulterated tokay, or vitiated wine, and between whiles a bumper of the strongest English beer; by which mixture of liquors, every one of the guests is fuddled before the soup is served up.

The company being in this condition, makes such a noise, racket, and hollowing, that it is impossible to hear one another, or even to hear the music which is playing in the next room, consisting of all sorts of trumpets and cornets, for the Czar hath no violins; and with this revelling noise and uproar the Czar is extremely diverted, particularly if the guests fall to boxing and get bloody noses.

Formerly the company had no napkins

kins given them, but instead of it they had a piece of very coarse linen given them by a servant, who brought in the whole piece under his arm, and cut off half an ell for every person, which they were at liberty to carry home with them; for it had been observed, that these pilfering guests used constantly to pocket the napkins; but at present two or three Russians must make shift with but one napkin, which they pull and haul for like hungry dogs for a bone.

Each person of the company has but one plate during dinner; so, if some Russian does not care to mix the sauces of the different dishes together, he pours the soup that is left in his plate either into the dish, or into his neighbours plate, or even under the table; after which he licks his plate clean with his finger, and last of all wipes it with the table-cloth.

The tables are each thirty or forty feet long, and but two and a half broad. Three or four messes of one and the same course are served up to each table. The dessert consists of divers sorts of pastry and fruits; but the Czarina's table is furnished with sweet-meats; however, it is to be observed, that these sweet-meats are only set out on great festivals for a show, and that the Russians of the best fashion have nothing for their dessert but the produce of the kitchen garden, (as pease, beans, &c.) all raw.

At great entertainments it frequently happens, that nobody is allowed to go out of the room from noon to midnight; hence it is easy to imagine what pickle a room must be in that is full of people who drink like beasts, and none of whom escape being dead drunk.

They often tie eight or ten young mice in a string, and hide them under green peas, or in such soups as the Russians have greatest appetites to, which sets them a retching and vomiting in a most heartily manner when they come to the bottom and discover the trick. They often bake cats, wolves, ravens, and the like, in their pastries; and, when the company have eat them up, they tell them what stuff they have been eating.

The present butler is one of the Czar's buffoons, to whom he has given the name of *Witaschi*, with this privilege, that, if any body else calls him by that name, he has leave to dust them with his wooden sword; if therefore any body, upon the Czar's setting them on, calls out *Witaschi*, and the fellow does not know exactly who it was, he falls beating

them all round, beginning with Prince Montzicoff, and ending with the last of the company, without excepting even the ladies, whom he strips of their head-cloths as he does the old Russians of their wigs, which he tramples upon, on which occasion it is pleasant enough to see the variety of their bald pates.

Besides this employment at entertainments, the said *Witaschi* is also surveyor of the ice, and executioner for torturing people, on which occasion he gives them the *knout* himself; and his dexterity in this business has already procured him above thirty thousand thalers; the sixth part of the confiscated estates being his perquisite. Here follows:

A Course at a Lent Entertainment.

Fish Pasty.

Codlins sour,
or
Crabs.

Raw Onions;

Blackberries,
with
Vinegar.
Curry.

A Pike, with six
Perches, un-
boiled, as they
are taken out
of the pickle. Raw Carrots;

Baked fish cold,

The Dessert.

Raw green Peas.

Turnips,

Horse-beans.

Rye-ears, parched
or fried.

Cucumbers.

Carrots.

Parsnips.

All the above-mentioned vegetables are served up raw.—*Bibl. Birch.* 4164.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

In 1434 a Portuguese captain, named Alonzo Gonzales, having doubled Cape Boyador, landed in Guinea, and carried off some lads, whom he sold advantageously to Moorish families settled in the south of Spain. Six years afterwards he repeated this act of piracy; and, as the practice seemed to answer, many merchants adopted it, and in 1481 built a fort to protect this traffic.

The whole stock of slaves now in America and the West Indies, whose annual consumption is supplied from Africa, is as follows:—

English (and North American)	
stock	1,500,000
French	400,000
Spanish	2,500,000
Portuguese	1,000,000
Dutch and Danish	100,000

It appears by the foregoing that Spain alone does nearly as much as all the other States put together, in this iniquitous and inhuman traffic.

DR. JOHNSON.

DR. JOHNSON.

An American writer says, "he was the child of prejudice, and was not weaned till the hour of his death."

POLITENESS.

Politeness (says an essayist) is the miniature of virtue; it is benevolence, active in little things. True: but a miniature-painter seldom draws well in large; and a colossal painter can seldom finish a miniature.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In the register of Ely, is the following original letter to Henton, Bishop of Ely: "Proud Prelate,"

"I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you to know, that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and, if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by — I will immediately unfrock you. — Your's, as you demean yourself—

ELIZABETH."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIGRAM,

On a Variation of Beethoven's to a simple Air.

BY DR. WOLCOT.

THE devil take thy variation
Of music, what a mutilation!
Such multitudes of noisy notes,
That make one think the author dotes
Quaver and demi-semiquaver—
Without one grain of Fancy's flavour,
Which madness' self alone could coin,
Mere mince-meat of a nice sir-loin!
Sept. 1814.

RETROSPECTION.

BRIGHT broke my morn of life, a happy youth
Followed the blank of infancy, and my light heart
Beat high with joy and hope;
My expanding mind, fed each succeeding day
With new delight, still gaining knowledge,
And still craving more; my grateful heart,
Warm with a love that grasp'd all nature,
Glow'd with the cheerful piety of innocence,
And breath'd it's bliss in prayer unto it's God.
Alas! how chang'd an aspect life now wears—
Lost are it's charms, a long dark scene of cares
Is all that to my fancy's eye appears;
My only comfort—the relief of tears.
Long by a much-lov'd father's dying-bed,
Anxious I watch'd, I saw my father dead;
Ere yet my tears were dry, affliction gave
My sole support, my mother, to the grave;
Long was my sorrow, still, and deep,—
Yet not for them, Death's peaceful sleep
Asks no compassion; for myself I wept;
With those lost lov'd ones, I too would have slept.
Yet youth again remm'd her cheerful tone,
Time had restored the once-accustom'd smile,
Now in my eye again young pleasure shone,
And hope could pensive memory beguile.
I lov'd, and sure if love is sent from Heav'n,
To pour oblivion upon human woes,
It is not sin to love, nor did my choice
Disgrace the ennobling passion; he I lov'd
Wore Virtue's semblance; and my young heart,
Unschool'd in timid caution, plac'd it's trust,
Void of suspicion, in the heart it lov'd.

I lov'd, I trusted, and I was betray'd—
Yet do not frown, I mean not to upbraid;
I love thee still, and still my pray'rs arise
To Heaven, mingled with love's warmest sighs,
But, oh! my still-belov'd destroyer, see,
See, ere another heart thou hast subdu'd,
The dreadful change which grief has wrought
in me;
Deep grief, with tears of penitence embrued;
For I have wept not for the loss of fame,
I am destroy'd by consciousness of shame;
For wanting virtue, 'tis not even love
Can here give peace, or hope of peace above.
Hendon, March 1, 1814. ANGLICA.

TO NONA.

ON HEARING SHE HAD BEEN GUARDED
AGAINST THE INSINUATIONS OF LOVE.

*From a Vol. of Poems in the Press, entitled,
the "Amatory Works of Tom Shuffleton."*

BELIEVE them not, who dare to tell
That love is *nothing but a dream*;
They cannot know the passion well,
Who hold it in such light esteem.
With some it is a chilly flower,
Dead to the eye as midnight's gloom,
The frailest too in pleasure's bower,
And cheerless as the murderer's tomb.
But there are some diviner hearts,
Who hold that flower the brightest gem
That Nature to their view imparts
From her stupendous diadem.
'Tis not the cold—the formal rite,
Which crafty churchmen hold so clever,—
That may, or may not, yield delight,—
But love's a flame that charms for ever!
Then, Nona! heed not what they say—
But yield thy gentle ear to me,—
And I will chase thy doubts away,
With bliss as pure as bliss can be.
And Nona then will curse the hour
She lent her ear to those, who told her
That love was but a dream—a flower
As pale as death, and ten times colder.
For Nona—when she hears me sigh—
Will cling to love—howe'er alarming—
And she will say, *I'd rather die
Than live without a thing so charming.*

SONG FROM THE GERMAN.

SEIZE on enjoyment while yet life's sun is
bright;
Gather the rose before the chill night.

Single voice.

'Tis weak to toil for pain and care,
To seek and find the thorns that tear,
And leave the violet to decay,
That blossoms on our way.

Chorus.

Seize on enjoyment while yet life's flame is
bright;

Gather the rose before the chill night.

When scowling clouds forsake the sky,
And thunders cease to roar on high,
How sweet the after-stillness seems,
The evening's roseate beams.

How blest who leaves the storms of life,
Preferring smooth content to strife;
For him the tree of pleasure grows,
The tree with golden boughs.

Who flees deception's poison-shade,
Who gives his needy brother aid,
With him perennial peace shall dwell,
And springs of comfort well.

Tho' adverse thorns beset his road,
Tho' foes torment, detractors goad,
By him shall guardian Friendship stand,
And proudly clasp his hand;

Shall wipe the tears his cheeks that lac,
Shall strew the flowret on his grave,
To twilight change his night of gloom,
His twilight into noon.

Let us belong to Friendship's band,
To her entwining hand with hand,
We're arm'd to live, we're arm'd to try
Yon fairer soil on high.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY ON SEEING
HER DANCE.

BY A DIGNIFIED CLERGYMAN.

O MAY you walk, as years advance,
Smooth and erect, as now you dance!
May you on each important stage,
From bloom of youth to wither'd age,
Assert your claim to merit's prize,
And, as at present, charm our eyes;
Observant of decorum's laws,
And moving with the same applause,
May you, thro' life's perplexing maze,
Direct your steps with equal praise;
Its intricate meanders trace,
With regularity and grace;
From the true figure never swerve,
And time in every step observe;

Give ear to harmony and reason,
Nor make one movement out of season.
Thus will life's current gently flow,
And pour forth every bliss below;
Till, nature failing, ebb shall bring
Death with his dart—but not his sting.

CANZONET;

In Imitation of H. K. White's beginning.
"Maiden wrap thy Mantle round thee."

HUSH thy plainings, child of Sorrow,
Check the tear that's in thine eye;
E'er the sun shall deck the morrow,
Thou shalt heave thy latest sigh.

The felon Death,
Steals now thy breath;
Soon thou shalt slumber peacefully.

Alas! poor maiden, life has been
But a dolesome prison to thee;
All thy aching eyes have seen

Are but days of misery;
Yet cease to weep,
'Thou soon shalt sleep,
Poor child of sorrow—peacefully!

LEGULUS.

THE

HUTS OF THE POOR.

TOO long do the mazes of ignorance hide,
The hovels where Poverty's children
reside;

And Truth to the wealthy disclosing her store,
Has past by and forgotten the huts of the poor.

Ah! why should those treasures, to others
reveal'd,

From the lowly-lodg'd peasant alone be con-
ceal'd,

And Wisdom, enchanting the great with her
lore,

Despise, and be banish'd the huts of the poor?
The heavens o'er their heads are extended as
fair,

The rill ripples round as pellucid and clear;
And the sun, which enlivens the monarch's
proud door,

Shines as cheerful and bright on the huts of
the poor.

But the day is arriving when Science shall
reign,

From the prince to the peer, from the peer to
the swain;

When her fame shall be blazon'd from shore
unto shore,

From the halls of the proud, to the huts of the
poor.

Kentish Town.

H. N.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. CHAS. JAMES MASON, of Lane
Delph near Newcastle under Line, in the
County of Stafford, Potter; for a Pro-
cess for the Improvement of the Manu-
facture of the English Porcelain.

THIS invention is performed in the
following manner: the iron-stone,

which contains a proportion of argil and
silex, is first roasted in a common biscuit
kiln, to facilitate its trituration, and to
expel sulphur and other volatile ingredi-
ents which it may contain. A large
earthen crucible is constructed, after the
exact model of an iron forge, a part of
the

the bottom of which is filled with charcoal or cokes: these having been previously strewed with ore, and about one-third part of lime, are raised to an intense heat by a strong blast of air, introduced under the cokes at the bottom. By this heat the ore is fused, and the fluid iron drops through the fuel to the bottom: then follows the scoria, which floats upon the top of the fluid iron. This latter scoria, or, as the workmen call it, slag, is the material used in the manufacture of the china, and is much impregnated with iron, and of a compact and dense structure. The slag is next let off, by a hole through the forge, into a clean earthen vessel, where it cools. This last vessel is then broken, in order to detach the slag from it, with hammers. The above part of the process is not considered as essential, as it is merely conducive to the cleanliness of the ware. The scoria is next pounded into small pieces, and ground in water, to the consistence of a fine paste, at the flint-mills of the country. This paste is next evaporated to dryness, on a slip kiln, well known amongst potters. Thus evaporated to dryness, it is used with the other ingredients in the following proportions, viz.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Prepared iron stone . . .	3	0	0
Ground flint . . .	4	0	0
Ground Cornwall stone . . .	4	0	0
Cornwall clay . . .	4	0	0
Blue oxyd of cobalt . . .	0	0	1

These having been mixed together with water by the slip-maker, are again evaporated on the slip kiln to the proper consistency for use. The clay, thus prepared, is of course used in the usual way in the fabrication of the several kinds of vessels.—(*The Tradesman.*)

To Mr. JOHN HANBURY, of Bartlet's Buildings, Carpet-manufacturer; for a Method of weaving Carpets, by which a new and finer Texture, and larger Patterns, can be produced.

This invention consists in a new method of weaving or manufacturing of carpets and carpeting, thereby producing an article or manufacture which Mr. H. calls *flush carpets*, or *carpeting*. After he has prepared a loom, in the same manner as is usual for weaving or manufacturing Scotch or Kidderminster carpeting in one thread, or two threads, or more, he proceeds as follows:

For a plain ground and ribbed figure.

First. When he has woven as many shutes as he chooses to make the rib, he raises up the contrary lash to that of

which he forms the figure, and the same ground plain which he had up when he wove the last ground shute. He then throws a shute, which he calls the binding shute, which may consist of thread or threads, of woollen, worsted, linen, cotton, silk, hair, wire, or any other material that will produce the same effect, or raises up one ground plain or two grounds plains, and throws in the binding shute or raises up the ground and half the colours in the ground, and half ground in the figure.

Ribbed, ground, and plain Figure.

Second. When he has thrown as many shutes as he chooses to make the rib, he raises up one coloured plain or two coloured plains, or draws up the contrary lash to that of which he forms the figure, and the coloured plain also, then throws in the binding shute as above.

Both ground and figure ribbed.

Third. When he has thrown sufficient shutes for the rib, then he raises up one half of the chain or warp, and throws in a binding shute; then draws up the other half, and throws in another binding shute, or raises up the contrary lash to that with which he forms the figure, and throws in a binding shute, or raises up the lash and one plain, throws in one binding shute, and keeps up the same lash, and raises up another plain, and throws in another binding shute.

Ground and figure plain on both sides.

Fourth. When he has thrown in as many shutes as he may want or choose, he raises up the ground plain and coloured plain he had up when he wove the last two shutes, and throws in the binding shute, or three plains in the ground and two in the figure will produce the same effect, or the webs may be united with one of the shutes that form the figure, by raising up half the ground and half colours in the ground, when he throws the coloured shute with which he binds them together.

In producing any of the foregoing articles, a tail cord, or tail cords, may be dropped occasionally, but the article in that case will not be so perfect as it is without dropping a tail cord, or tail cords.

In any instance where he has to draw up the contrary lashes, he prefers an additional engine-beam and box for that purpose; and when he produces the article with rising up plains only, he prefers additional treadles, according to the number of plains he has to rise, except when the black-up loom, on draft loom, or open shade loom, is used, in which case

extra

extra treadles will not be necessary for the plains. But, in case of having an extra engine in the black-up loom, one

engine-treadle additional will be necessary.

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PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Astronomical Observations relating to the Sidereal Part of the Heavens, and its Connection with the Nebulous Part; arranged for the purpose of a Critical Examination; by William Herschel, LL.D. F.R.S.—Read Feb. 24, 1814.

IN my paper of observations of the nebulous part of the heavens, I have endeavoured to shew the probability of a very gradual conversion of the nebulous matter into the sidereal appearance. The observations contained in this paper are intended to display the sidereal part of the heavens, and also to shew the intimate connection between the two opposite extremes, one of which is the immensity of the widely diffused and seem-

ingly chaotic nebulous matter; and the other the highly complicated and most artificially constructed globular clusters of compressed stars.

The proof of an intimate connection between these extremes will greatly support the probability of the conversion of the one into the other; and, in order to make this connection gradually visible, I have arranged my observations into a series of collections, such as I suppose will best answer the end of a critical examination.

Of Stars in remarkable situations with regard to Nebulae.—Among the great number of stars, with nebulosity dispersed between them, are some in situations that deserve to be remarked.

IV, 5 is "A pretty bright star situated exactly north of the centre of an extended milky ray, which is about 15 or 20 minutes in length." By a second observation, two years after the first, it appeared that the star was then included in part of the nebulosity.

V, 46 is "A pretty bright star in the middle of a very bright nebula, about 10 minutes in length and 2' broad."



III, 616 is "A star of the 6th magnitude, about 5' north of a very faint nebula, of an irregular figure." By an observation of the same star, two years before, the two objects were then so near each other, as at first sight to cause a suspicion that some damp had settled upon the eye-glass and affected the star.

The singularity that five stars should be similarly situated with regard to nebulae is not very striking; but the difference in the additional observation is worthy of notice, and may suggest a surmise that nebulae may have considerable proper motions, by which they are occasionally carried towards neighbouring stars; the difference in the clearness of the atmosphere at different times, however, ought to make us cautious about assigning the cause of the difference in the observations.

Of two Stars with Nebulosity between them.—A more remarkable situation than the former is that of two stars with nebulosity between them, or both included in the same nebulosity.

III, 67 is "An extremely faint nebulosity extended from one star to a smaller one, at the distance of about 2 minutes south of the former."



II, 706. "Two considerable stars are involved in a very faint nebulosity of 3 or 4 minutes in extent."



Here I have referred to 19 instances where two stars have an extended nebulosity between them, or at least are both contained within it. Now if we were to enter into a calculation of chances to investigate the probability that in every one of these 19 objects the stars and the nebulosity should be unconnected, we should

have to consider that in order to produce this appearance by three objects at a distance from each other, it would be required that every one of them should be precisely in a given line of sight, and that the nebulosity should not only be in the middle of them, but that it also should be extended from the situation of one star to that of the other; and that all this should happen in the confined space of a few minutes of a degree; which cannot be probable. Then, if on the other hand we recollect that in the 8th, 9th, and 10th articles of my paper on the nebulous part of the heavens, I have given 139 double nebulae joined by nebulosity between them, and that we have now before us 19 similar objects, with no other difference than that instead of nebulae we have stars with nebulosity remaining between them, should we not surmise that possibly these stars had formerly been highly condensed nebulae, like those that have been mentioned, and were now, by gradually increasing condensation, turned into small stars; and may not the nebulosity still remaining shew their nebulous origin?

When to this is added that we also have an account of 700 double stars entirely free from nebulosity, many of which are probably at no great real distance from each other, it seems as if we had these double objects in three different successive conditions: first as nebulae; next as stars with remaining nebulosity; and lastly as stars completely free from nebulous appearance.

Of the sidereal part of the Heavens.—The foregoing observations have proved the intimate connection between the nebulous and sidereal condition; and, although in passing from one to the other we have met with a number of ambiguous objects, it has been seen that the apparent uncertainty of their construction is only the consequence of the want of an adequate power in our telescopes, to shew them of their real form. We have indeed no reason to expect that an increase of light and distinctness of our telescopes would free us from ambiguous objects; for by improving our power of penetrating into space, and resolving those which we have at present, we should probably reach so many new objects, that others, of an equally obscure construction, would obtrude themselves, even in greater number, on account of the increased space of the more distant regions of their situation.

From stars mixed with nebulosity we are now to direct our attention to the purely

purely sidereal part of the heavens; and as stars are the elementary parts of sidereal constructions, it will be proper to review what we know of their nature. Having already entered upon this subject in a former paper at some length, I shall only give a few additional observations, with a summary outline of the former arguments.

The intensity of the light of a star of the first magnitude may be compared with solar light, by considering that, if the sun were removed to the distance at which we generally admit the brightest stars to be from us, its visible diameter could not exceed the 215th part of a second; and its appearance therefore would probably not differ much from the size and brightness of such stars. By reversing this argument we shall be authorized to conclude, from analogy, that stars, were they near enough, would assume the brightness, and some of them perhaps also the size, of the sun; and the consequences that have been drawn from the observations given in my paper on the nature and construction of the sun, may be legitimately applied to the stars; whence it follows that stars, although surrounded by a luminous atmosphere, may be looked upon as so many opaque, habitable, planetary globes; differing, from what we know of our own planets, only in their size, and by their intrinsically luminous appearance.

They also, like the planets, shine with differently coloured light. That of Arcturus and Aldebaran, for instance, is as different from the light of Sirius and Capella, as that of Mars and Saturn is from the light of Venus and Jupiter. A still greater variety of coloured star-light has already been shewn to exist in many double stars, such as γ Andromedæ, β Cygni, and many more. In my sweeps are also recorded the places of 9 deep garnet, 5 bright garnet, and 10 red coloured stars, of various small magnitudes from the 7th to the 12th.

By some experiments, on the light of a few of the stars of the first magnitude, made in 1798, by a prism applied to the eye-glasses of my reflectors, adjustable to any angle and to any direction, I had the following analyses.

The light of Sirius consists of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

Orionis contains the same colours, but the red is more intense, and the orange and yellow are less copious in proportion than they are in Sirius.

Procyon contains all the colours, but

proportionally more blue and purple than Sirius.

Arcturus contains more red and orange and less yellow in proportion than Sirius.

Aldebaran contains much orange, and very little yellow.

α Lyra contains much yellow, green, blue, and purple.

The similarity of the general construction of the sun, the stars, and the planets, is also much supported by the periodical variations of the light of the stars observed in many of them; for these variations can only be satisfactorily accounted for by admitting such stars to have a rotatory motion on their axis, like that which the sun and the planets are known to have.

Of the aggregation of Stars.—That stars are not spread in equal portions over the celestial regions is evident to the eye of every one who directs his view to them in a clear night; but, if this wanted any proof, the star-gages I have given in the Phil. Trans. for 1785, would abundantly shew that the greatest variety in their distribution takes place; for while in my sweeps many fields of view of the telescope were without a single star, others contained every assignable number, from one to more than six hundred.

In my examination of the heavens I remarked that in many places there were patches of stars of such a particular appearance that I was induced to call them forming clusters. This expression was however only used to denote that some peculiar arrangement of stars in lines making different angles, directed to a certain aggregation of a few central stars, suggested the idea that they might be in a state of progressive approach to them. This tendency to clustering seemed chiefly to be visible in places that were extremely rich in stars. In order therefore to investigate the existence of a clustering power, we may expect its effects to be most visible in and near the milky way, and it is for this purpose I have distinguished the relative situation of the clusters to which I refer.

Of Irregular Clusters.—When clusters of stars are situated in very rich parts of the heavens, they are generally of an irregular form and very imperfectly collected; those which are in and very near the milky way may indeed be looked upon as so many portions of the great mass drawn together by the action of a clustering power, of which they tend to prove the existence.

I have divided the following 112 objects into two collections. The first of them contains

contains 80 clusters, of which the size or figure has not been particularized.

The stars of these clusters are in general very promiscuously scattered; they are however sufficiently drawn together to shew that they form separate groups; and in many places a defalcation of the number of stars surrounding the clusters is already so far advanced as to indicate a tendency to future insulation.

The second collection contains 32 irregular clusters that are from 2 to 30' in diameter.

The great number of clusters in these two collections is not only an indication that they owe their origin to a clustering power residing in the stars about their centre; but the still remaining irregularity of their arrangement additionally proves that the action of the clustering power has not been exerted long enough to produce a more artificial construction. The length of time required for this purpose must, however, greatly depend upon the original situation of the stars exposed to the clustering power.

Of clusters variously extended and compressed.—The outlines of clusters of stars in rich parts of the heavens, and even of those that are insulated, are seldom sufficiently defined to arrange such clusters by their figure; and, as the following assortment contains some that are variously extended and differently compressed, it will seen, from the descriptions of a few of them, that the power which has drawn the stars together must have acted under different circumstances.

VI, 3 is "A cluster of very compressed, extremely small stars, containing a few large ones. It is of an extended figure, and, as it were, divided.

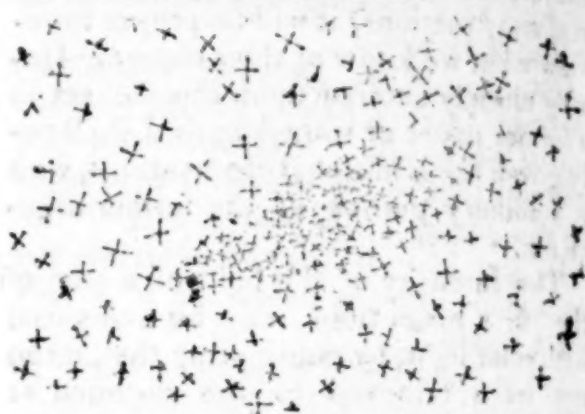
In this cluster the observed partial division points out the cause of its being extended, which may be ascribed to a double seat of preponderating attractions at some little distance from each other.

VI, 24 is "A very rich cluster of extremely small and very compressed stars; it is about 6' long and 4' broad."

Here the stars of the cluster are not only much compressed, but the borders of it are moreover sufficiently determined to shew the limits of its extent; from which we may infer that the cluster is advancing towards insulation, and that in the end a gradual concentration may bring it to a globular form.

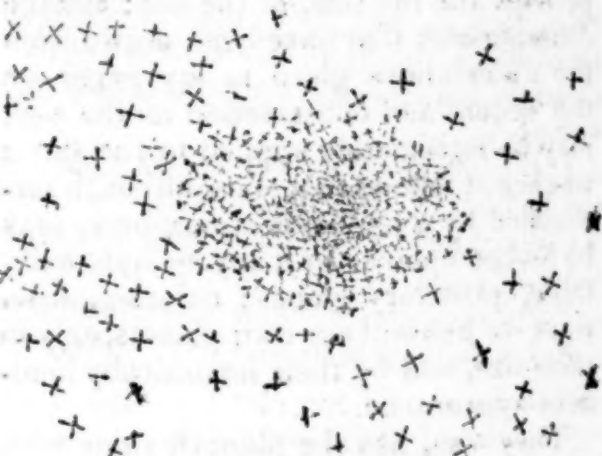
VI, 36 is "A very compressed cluster of small, and some large stars; extended nearly in the meridian; the most compressed part is about 3' long and 2'

broad, with many stars scattered around it to a considerable distance."



The construction of this cluster may have arisen from the situation of many stars in the same plane, drawn towards a centre by the clustering power, for any plane seen obliquely will have the appearance of an extended form.

VI, 64 is "A large cluster of stars of a middling size, irregularly extended, and considerably rich. The stars are chiefly in rows."



Here each row of stars may have a different preponderating attraction, but every row will attract all the other rows; nay, from the laws of gravitation it is evident that there must be somewhere in all the rows together the seat of a preponderating clustering power, which will act upon all the stars in the neighbourhood.

Of globular Clusters of Stars.—The objects of this collection are of a sufficient brightness to be seen with any good common telescope, in which they appear like telescopic comets, or bright nebulae, and under this disguise we owe their discovery to many eminent astronomers; but in order to ascertain their most beautiful and artificial construction, the application of high powers, not only of penetrating into space, but also of magnifying, are absolutely necessary; and, as they are generally but little known, and are undoubtedly the most interesting objects in the heavens, I shall describe several of them, by selecting from a series of observations of 34 years some that were made with each of my instruments, that it may

be a direction for those who wish to view them to know what they may expect to see with such telescopes as happen to be in their possession.

Oct. 4, 1810. 40-feet telescope. Space-penetrating power 191,68. Magnifying power 280. "Having been at a sufficient time at the telescope to prepare the eye properly for seeing minute objects, the 72d of the *Connoissance des temps* came into the field. It is a very bright object."

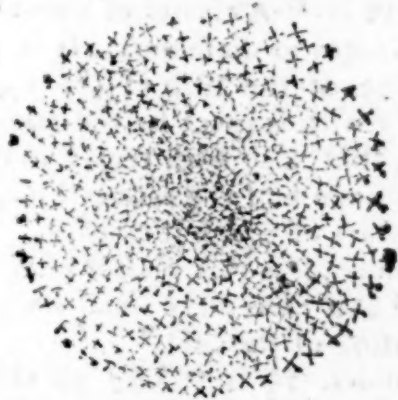
"It is a cluster of stars of a round figure, but the very faint stars on the outside of globular clusters are generally a little dispersed, so as to deviate from a perfect circular form. The telescopes which have the greatest light shew this best."

"It is very gradually extremely condensed in the centre, but with much attention, even there, the stars may be distinguished."

"There are many stars in the field of view with it, but they are of several magnitudes, totally different from the excessively small ones which compose the cluster."

"It is not possible to form an idea of the number of stars that may be in such a cluster; but I think we cannot estimate them by hundreds."

"The diameter of the cluster is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the field, which gives $1' 53''.6$ "



Sept. 4, 1799. 40 feet telescope, power 240. "I examined the 2d of the *Connoiss.* It appeared very brilliant and luminous."

"The scattered stars were brought to a good well-determined focus, from which it appears that the central condensed light is owing to a multitude of stars that appeared at various distances behind and near each other. I could actually see and distinguish the stars even in the central mass. The Rev. Mr. Vince, Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, saw it in the same telescope as described."

May 27, 1791. 40-feet telescope, power 370. "The 5th of the *Connoiss.* is a beautiful cluster of stars; I counted

about 200 of them; but the middle of it is so compressed that it is impossible to distinguish the stars."^a

January 5, 1807. 20-feet telescope. Space-penetrating power 75,08. Magnifying power 157.3. "The 56th of the *Connoiss.* is a globular cluster of very compressed and very small stars. They are gradually more compressed towards the centre."

May 26, 1786. 20-feet telescope. "The 80th of the *Connoiss.* is a beautiful round cluster of extremely minute and very compressed stars, about 3 or 4' in diameter; by the increasing compression of the stars the cluster is very gradually much brighter in the middle."

May 16, 1787. 20-feet telescope. "The 13th of the *Connoiss.* is a most beautiful cluster of stars. It is exceedingly compressed in the middle and very rich. The most compressed part of it is round, and is about 2 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' in diameter, the scattered stars which belong to it extend to 8 or 9' in diameter, but are irregular."[†]

Sep. 24, 1810. Large 10-feet Newtonian.

* A 40-feet telescope should only be used for examining objects that other instruments will not reach. To look through one larger than required is loss of time, which, in a fine night, an astronomer has not to spare; but it ought to be known that the opportunities of using the 40-feet reflector are rendered very scarce by two material circumstances. The first is the changeable temperature of the atmosphere, by which the mirror is often covered with the condensation of vapour upon its surface, which renders it useless for many hours; and in cold weather by freezing upon it for the whole night, and even for weeks together; for the ice cannot be safely taken off till a general thaw removes it. The next is that, with all imaginable care, the polish of a mirror exposed like that in the 40-feet telescope, though well covered up, will only preserve its required lustre and delicacy about two years. The three observations I have given must consequently be looked upon as having been made by three different mirrors; but if we will have superior views of the heavens, we must submit to circumstances that cannot easily be altered.

† The 20-feet telescope, on account of the moderate weight of the mirror and the proportionally long wooden tube, has the great advantage that with proper precaution it may be used in any temperature. Sometimes, however, a sudden change from cold to heat, towards morning, has put a stop to the observations of the night. The mirror will also preserve an excellent polish

tonian telescope. Space-penetrating power 75,82. Magnifying powers 71. 108. 171. 220. "The 3d of the Connoiss. is one of the globular clusters; very brilliant and beautiful. The compression of the stars begins to increase pretty suddenly from the outside at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the radius, and continues gradually up to the centre, its diameter taking in the outside is full half of the field of the glass magnifying 171 times, which gives 4' 30".

Nov. 23, 1805. Large 10-feet. "The 15th of the Connoiss. is perfectly round, and insulated. The accumulation of the stars towards the centre is more sudden than the 13th of the Connoiss. and the scattered stars extend proportionally much farther. Its diameter is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the field of the glass which magnifies 108 times, that is to say 4' 0". It passes the wire in 13", 0 of time, which by calculation gives only 2' 11", 3, but I rely more on the estimation by the known field of view which is 24' 0"; because the limits of the cluster cannot be properly fixed upon for a transit."

Jan. 13, 1806. Large 10-feet. "The 79th of the Connoiss. is a cluster of stars of a globular construction, and certainly extremely rich. Towards the centre the stars are extremely compressed, and even a good way from it. With 171 the diameter is a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the field, and with 220 a little more; the field of one being 9' 0", and of the other 8' 0", a mean of both gives the diameter of the cluster 2' 50", but I suppose that the lowness of the situation prevents my seeing the thinly scattered stars, so that this cluster is probably larger than it appears."

Common 10-feet telescope. Space-penetrating power 23,67. When the 12th of the Connoiss. is viewed with a magnifying power of 120, the stars are visible; the cluster is insulated; some of the small stars scattered in the neighbourhood are near it; but they are larger than for several years; and, having a second one ready to supply the place of that which is in use, the instrument may always be ready for observation.

* The large 10-feet telescope is in a considerable degree subject to the obstructions arising from change of temperature, and tarnish; but, as it can be directed to any part of the heavens in a few minutes, and is easily prepared for observation, it becomes a very useful instrument when the clearness of the atmosphere is interrupted by flying clouds; or when the place of an object not visible in the finder, or night-glass, is to be ascertained.

than those belonging to the cluster. With 240 it is better resolved, and is much condensed in the centre. With 300 no nucleus or central body can be seen. The diameter with the 10 feet is 3' 16", and the stars in the centre are too accumulated to be separately seen."

Seven feet telescope, space-penetrating power 20,25. "The 53d of the Connoiss. with 118 is easily resolvable, and some of the stars may be seen."

It will not be necessary to add that the two last mentioned globular clusters, viewed with more powerful instruments, are of equal beauty with the rest; and from what has been said it is obvious that here the exertion of a clustering power has brought the accumulation and artificial construction of these wonderful celestial objects to the highest degree of mysterious perfection.

Of more distant globular Clusters of Stars.—The objects contained in this assortment are so like those of the foregoing collection that in my observations I have called them miniatures of the former. Small instruments cannot reach them, I shall therefore describe them as they appear when proper powers are applied to them."

VI, 35 is "A cluster of very faint exceedingly-compressed stars, about one minute in diameter. It is the next step to an easily-resolvable nebula."

VI, 11 is "A cluster of stars about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 minutes in diameter. It is a good miniature of the 19th of the Connoiss. not only with respect to the size of the cluster, but also with regard to the mutual distance and the reduced magnitude of the stars of which it consists."

Connoiss. 9 is "A cluster of very compressed and extremely small stars. It is a miniature of the 53d."

Connoiss. 14 is "Like an extremely bright, easily resolvable, round nebula; but with a power of 300 I can see the stars of it. It resembles the 10th of the Connoiss. which probably would put on the same appearance as this, were it removed half its distance farther from us. The stars are much condensed in the middle."

Connoiss. 62 is "Extremely bright, round, very gradually brighter in the middle, easily resolvable, about 4' in diameter. With 240 and strong attention I see the stars of it. It is a miniature of the 3d of the Connoiss."

I, 78 is "Very bright, suddenly much brighter in the middle, round, about 3' in diameter. I take it to be a cluster of

of stars, as it seems to be a miniature of the 2d of the Connoiss."

III. 709 is "Very faint, round, very gradually brighter in the middle; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in diameter." A later observation says, "I can perceive some of the stars."

Connoiss. 75 is "A globular cluster of stars, and is a miniature of the third."

I have supposed the clusters of this class to be at a greater distance from us than those of the preceding collection, because the stars of which they are composed are more minute than those of the clusters of which I have called them miniatures; their compression is also closer, and the size of the whole is much contracted, all which particulars are readily explained by admitting them to be more distant. This argument, however, does not extend so far as to exclude a real difference, which there may be in different clusters, not only in the size, but also in the number and arrangement of the stars.

Of still more distant globular Clusters of Stars.—It has already been shewn that, when our telescopes have extended vision as far as they can reach with distinctness, they will still shew objects at a greater distance if they are sufficiently bright to be seen, although we should not be able to ascertain exactly into what class we ought to place them; but, as it frequently happened that I saw three objects in succession, the first of which was a brilliant globular cluster of stars; the second, a miniature of the former, of which the stars could but just be perceived, and the third, in every respect, a similar miniature of the second, as the second was of the first, but in which the stars, though suspected, were no longer to be distinguished; I called them second miniature globular clusters. The following collection contains five of them.

I, 45 is "A bright round nebula, much brighter in the middle, but the brightness decreasing very gradually. It is a perfect miniature of VI, 12, which is itself a miniature cluster of the 19th of the Connoiss."

I, 48 is "A miniature of the 9th of the Connoiss." (which is itself a miniature of the 53,) "I suppose, if I had looked long enough, I might have perceived some of the stars which compose it."

I, 147 is "A miniature of the 62d of the Connoiss. which is a miniature of the 3d"

I, 51 and Connoiss. 69 are second miniatures of the 53d.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 260.

Of a recurrence of the ambiguous limit of observation.—In the 16th article I have given a description of the most magnificently constructed sidereal systems; and very little doubt can be entertained but that the objects of the 17th and 18th articles are of the same nature, and are only less beautiful in their appearance as they are gradually more remote. It has already been shewn that, in passing from faint nebosity to the suspected sidereal condition, we cannot avoid meeting with ambiguous objects, to which I must now add, that the same critical situation will again occur, when from the distinctly sidereal appearance we endeavour to penetrate gradually farther into space. In consequence of this remark, it seems probable that among the numerous globular nebulae which have been given in my last paper, many beautiful clusters of stars may lie concealed. To this we may add, that several of the great number of objects which have been given as stellar nebulae, and are probably at a still greater distance from us, may be the last glimpses we can have of such clusters of stars as the 77th of the Connoissance des Temps, which will nearly put on the stellar appearance when it is viewed in a very good common telescope.

This ambiguity, however, being the necessary consequence of the faintness or distance of objects, when seen through telescopes that are not sufficiently powerful to shew them as they are, will not affect any of the arguments that have been used to establish the existence of a clustering power, the effects of which have gradually been traced from the first indication of clustering stars, through irregular as well as through more artificially arranged clusters, up to the beautiful globular form.

The extended views I have taken, in this and my former papers, of the various parts that enter into the construction of the heavens, have prepared the way for a final investigation of the universal arrangement of all the celestial bodies in space; but as I am still engaged in a series of observations for ascertaining a scale whereby the extent of the universe, as far as it is possible for us to penetrate into space, may be fathomed, I shall conclude this paper by pointing out some inferences which the continuation of the action of the clustering power enables us to draw from the observations that have been given.

Of the breaking up of the milky way.

—The milky way is generally represented in astronomical maps as an irregular zone of brightness encircling the heavens, and my star-gages have proved its whitish tinge to arise from accumulated stars, too faint to be distinguished by the eye. The great difficulty of giving a true picture of it is a sufficient excuse for those who have traced it on a globe, or through the different constellations of an Atlas Cœlestis, as if it were a uniform succession of brightness. It is, however, evident that, if ever it consisted of equally scattered stars, it does so no longer; for, by looking at it in a fine night, we may see its course between the constellations of Sagittarius and Perseus affected by not less than eighteen different shades of glimmering light, resembling the telescopic appearances of large easily resolvable nebulae; but in addition to these general divisions, the observations detailed in the preceding pages of this paper, authorise us to anticipate the breaking up of the milky way, in all its minute parts, as the unavoidable consequence of the clustering power arising out of those preponderating attractions which have been shewn to be every where existing in its compass.

One hundred and fifty-seven instances have been given of clusters situated within the extent of the milky way. They may also be found in Bode's Atlas Cœlestis, whose delineation of this bright zone I have taken for a standard. To these must be added 68 more, which are in the less rich parts, or what may be called the vanishing bor-

ders of the milky way: for this immense stratum of stars does not break off abruptly, as generally represented in maps, but gradually becomes invisible to the eye when the stars are no longer sufficiently numerous to cause the impression of milkiness.

Now, since the stars of the milky way are permanently exposed to the action of a power whereby they are irresistibly drawn into groups, we may be certain that from mere clustering stars they will be gradually compressed through successive stages of accumulation, more or less resembling the state of some of the 263 objects by which the operation of the clustering power has been laid open to our view, till they come up to what may be called the ripening period of the globular form, and total insulation; from which it is evident that the milky way must be finally broken up, and cease to be a stratum of scattered stars.

We may also draw a very important additional conclusion from the gradual dissolution of the milky way; for the state into which the incessant action of the clustering power has brought it at present, is a kind of chronometer that may be used to measure the time of its past and future existence; and, although we do not know the rate of going of this mysterious chronometer, it is nevertheless certain, that, since the breaking up of the parts of the milky way affords a proof that it cannot last for ever, it equally bears witness that its past duration cannot be admitted to be infinite.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE have more than once within the last fourteen years called the attention of the public to the invention and introduction of the art of **STEREOTYPE PRINTING**. It will be remembered that the first printers carved their pages on blocks of wood, and that the greatest improvement ever made in this art was the introduction of moveable types of single letters, which might be distributed for recomposition as soon as the required number of impressions were taken on paper. An additional number of impressions called however for the re-setting of the types, and to obviate this difficulty, Mr. GED, a silversmith

of Edinburgh, contrived, about 1750, to make casts of the pages before the letters were distributed, and these solid pages he called *stereotypes*. He was followed by Mr. ALEX. TILLOCH, who, at Glasgow, about 1785, stereotyped several entire books for his private amusement; and the practice was subsequently extended by Mr. Foulis the printer. The promising epoch of the French Revolution, which gave an impulse to the human mind, that priest craft and state-craft could not brook, led to the adoption of this art in Paris, on an extended scale, by M. Didot, printer to the government; but, having extended his

his speculations beyond the powers of his capital, stereotype printing has latterly retrograded in that metropolis. It was in England, where the economy of commerce is so much better practised, and where the mechanic arts are carried to such high perfection, that stereotype printing was destined to atchieve every thing of which it is capable. EARL STANHOPE applied his capacious, and, we may justly say, his wonderful, mind to its improvement; and, having been aided by the industry and perseverance of Mr. ANDREW WILSON, we have now the satisfaction of beholding an active establishment for stereotype printing at Pancras, near London, by means of which the advantages are conferred on English literature, of unalterable correctness, and of a diminution of capital in the expensive material of paper. Both our Universities, with characteristic intelligence, purchased of Mr. Wilson the right of using these inventions, and all the editions of our Bibles and Common Prayer Books have, for several years past, been printed from solid, and consequently from unchangeable, pages. Mr. Wilson has now cast, in this manner, no less than SIXTY-FIVE standard books, consisting of the Classics preferred in schools, of Dictionaries of the Latin, French, and English languages, and of the best works of our favourite native authors in verse and prose. We have not room to enumerate the valuable works thus placed in a state of perpetuity, but it would be an act of injustice to omit to commend his immaculate editions of Ainsworth, Nugent, Johnson, Hume, the Spectator, and the Elegant Extracts, as among the most beautiful specimens of useful typography that ever claimed the public patronage. In stating these facts for the information and guide of the literary world, we pay an unsought tribute justly due to singular merit, and perform an act of unsolicited justice to the exertions and undaunted perseverance which have marked the conduct of the individual who has been engaged in raising this species of printing to its present perfection. It happens, however, in commerce and the arts, just as we have recently seen in politics, that all improvements are, in the first instance, treated as dangerous innovations. Some established interests, or empirical pretensions, are unavoidably thwarted; and a benefactor of mankind generally finds himself assailed by confederacies, whose weapons are falsehood and misrepresentation,

and which are rendered destructive of the unsuspecting and unguarded victim, by the advantages of previous possession. Fortunate is that cause which survives the prejudices thus artfully raised; and among the truly heroic is that inventor and improver, who stands unshaken amid the storm raised by those whose strength consists in their government of the weak side of mankind. As further information in regard to the peculiar features of stereotype printing, we shall subjoin an extract from Mr. Wilson's own statements:—

"1. The expenses of case work, reading, and editing, are nearly the same in the stereotype and common method, for a first edition; but, while all these must be repeated for every succeeding edition from moveable types, on the stereotype plan they cease with the first edition.

"2. The expenditure upon paper and press-work is the same by both plans; but it is not incurred by both of them at the same time. Moveable types require an advance of capital for a consumption of three or four years; while, upon the stereotype method, half a year's stock is sufficient. It follows, therefore, that about 15 per cent. of the capital hitherto employed in paper and press-work, is fully adequate to meet an equal extent of sale.

"3. In stereotype, every page of the most extensive work has a separate plate: all the pages, therefore, must be equally new and beautiful. By the old method, the types of each sheet are distributed, and of the distributed types the succeeding sheets are composed; so that, although a few of the earlier sheets of a volume may be well printed, the last part of the same volume, in consequence of the types being in a gradual state of wear as the work proceeds, must be executed in a very inferior manner.

"4. The stereotype art possesses a security against error, which must stamp every work so printed with a decided superiority of character; for if, after all the care and attention that competent and industrious editors can bestow, a few inaccuracies should still escape observation in a first edition, these may be corrected as they are discovered, without any injury to the plates, and with such perfect nicety that the most acute eye cannot discern where an alteration has been made. Thus, in all stereotype books, the imperfections of a first and small impression may be easily and speedily rectified, whilst its perfections remain undisturbed in all future impressions; and, of course, an accumulation of error, in each succeeding edition, is entirely precluded."

Besides the offices of Mr. WILSON, and the two Universities, in which this art

is successfully practised, various works have been printed in the same manner by Mr. BRIGHTLEY, at Bungay; Messrs. PLUMMER and BREWIS, in Love-lane, Eastcheap; and Messrs. D. COCK and Co. Dean-street, Soho.

It affords us the highest satisfaction to be able to state that the first of practical modern discoveries, the means of illumination by the Gas of coal, proceeds in its application with all the success that can be desired. A new establishment has been opened in Worship-street in addition to that in the City Road, and both manufactories are constantly employed in evolving gas, which is preserved in butts, like beer, and sent for use to any distant place at which it is intended to be consumed. Many hundred butts, besides large reservoirs, have thus been manufactured during the summer, and kept in store for the winter. Already above a mile of the public streets is enlightened by this means, besides the Houses of Parliament and many public buildings. The beauty and brilliancy of the light exceed the powers of description, and can only be understood by being witnessed.

We have no desire to mix ourselves with the harmless points of faith, and the innoxious questions which agitate theologians; but, as the religious world have lately felt great interest on the subject of the supposed miraculous conception of an ancient maiden lady, of the name of JOANNA SOUTHCOTE, we feel it an act of duty to the good intelligence of the age, to state, that we have the authority of Doctors SIMS and ADAMS to state, that they are of opinion she is not pregnant; we collect from their report that she is the patient of certain tumours of the nature of hydatids, often generated in the human body, and which increase and affect the regular motions of the intestines, till they occasion death.* These gentlemen are the only members of the College who have examined the deluded woman; and, as more liberal and skillful practitioners do not live in the metropolis, it appears to us that their testimony ought to be decisive, with those who for a moment have allowed their faith to have any influence on their reason. The forbearance of the government, in a matter which could only become important by its interference, is a

* This is our own mode of stating the case, as we wish not to offend the delicacy of our female readers by repeating those anatomical details which have appeared in the newspapers.

fact creditable to its discretion, which we are happy to record; for no greater harm can arise from Southcotism than from other similar delusions; and, if left to find its own level, it will in due time sink into its merited obscurity.

Mr. SHARON TURNER announces the speedy publication of that portion of his History of England, which extends from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Edward III. comprising the literary history during that period, after the manner of his much-admired History of the Anglo-Saxons, from original and authentic documents.

Mr. J. D. PATISON is preparing for publication an interesting work under the title of *Illustrations of London*. It will consist of an historical, critical, and descriptive account of the principal public and private edifices, and other interesting monuments of art in the British metropolis and its vicinity; and will be embellished with numerous engravings, comprising views, plans, elevations, sections, and details, in which he will be aided by Messrs. PORDEN and VULLIAMY, architects. The work will be comprized in 8 vols. 8vo. and be published in parts every two months.

A new edition is printing of Miss STARKE's Letters on Italy, revised and considerably enlarged, particularly by Itineraries of France, Germany, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Holland, and other frequented parts of Europe. No work on the subject of Continental travelling, especially in Italy, could have been revived with a more certain prospect of being useful to all tourists who are in quest either of health or pleasure.

Of the ci-devant Emperor of France we have forbore to repeat the fables with which the corrupted and unprincipled press has lately teemed. He who so long palsied the exertions of weak governments in their endeavours to make the cause of liberty odious, is naturally an object of their misrepresentations. It appears, however, from concurrent testimony that the Emperor Napoleon is engaged in writing a History of his own Life, in which he purposes to justify his administration and his public policy. Of Napoleon's power of writing we have had evidence in his far-famed bulletins; and, though we may never be convinced of the justice or propriety of his usurpation of the supreme powers of the French government, yet we shall be happy to peruse his development of the low intrigues by which regenerated France was opposed in certain

certain courts. Perhaps he may feel himself independent enough to print this important work at the Elba press; but, if not, the free press of America is open to him, or an English jury would protect the publication in England of documents so sacred to History.

The Rev. T. MORELL, of St. Neots, has in the press the second volume of "*Studies in History*," which will contain the history of Rome, from its earliest records to Constantine, in a series of essays, accompanied with moral and religious reflections, references to original authorities, and historical questions, which are so constructed as to include the substance of each essay.

Dr. MACLEAY, of Oban, has composed, from authentic documents and local traditions, an Account of the unsuccessful Attempt, made in 1745, to restore Prince Charles Stuart to the ancient throne of his ancestors.

A new edition is printing, with considerable enlargements, of Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG's celebrated Farmer's Kalendar, the most useful and important volume which perhaps ever issued from the press, a judgment in which the public opinion confirms us by purchasing seven very large editions. Though the illustrious and veteran author is unhappily deprived of the enjoyment of his sight, yet his intellectual vigour continues unimpaired, and has been sedulously employed in the perfection of this favourite work, which, for its pre-eminent worth, might, with propriety, be called the Agricultural Bible.

It concerns us to find that the principle of cheap production in France, and other countries of Europe, which has justly alarmed our landed interest, threatens other commodities not less than corn. We have seen paper, which in Paris costs but 3s. 4d. per ream, better than this on which the Monthly Magazine is printed, for which we pay 30s. per ream, and we are assured it might be delivered in London at 10s. but for the intervention of high duties. We learn also that books in general can be produced in France at less than half the English cost. Government can secure the home market to the English manufacturer either of books or corn; but is it evident that we cannot expect to supply countries over which the power of our revenue laws does not extend, without the aid of a counter system of bounties and drawbacks; nor can we expect either to read or eat on the terms of foreign nations till the taxes raised to pay

the interest of our public debt are liquidated.

Dr. PEARSON, having delivered distinct courses of lectures, during twenty-six years, on the Theory and Practice of Physic, on Chemistry, on the Materia Medica, with Medical Botany; purposes, in future, to confine himself to the subject of the Laws of the Animal Economy, and the Practice of Physic. His course will commence the first week of October, as usual, in George-street, Hanover-square, from 9 to 10 every other morning. The lectures in the other departments, viz. on the Materia Medica, on Demonstrative Pathology, with Clinical Lectures, on Medical Jurisprudence, will be delivered by Dr. ROGER and Dr. R. HARRISON; and a full course, in Chemistry, will be given by Dr. JOHN DAVEY, at the Theatre, in Windmill-street.

It is at length proposed to erect, in Bristol, a monument to the memory of Thomas Chatterton. Forty-four years have elapsed since this unfortunate youth fell an untimely victim to despair. That period has been suffered to pass by without the erection of a suitable monument to his genius; but a few individuals are anxious that this obloquy should be removed from his native city, and have opened a subscription-book for the names of contributors towards the erection of a monument. Mr John Fry, St. John-street, Bristol, is the secretary to the committee.

The persevering assumption of the name of our old friend Peter Pindar, by other writers than Dr. Wolcot, renders it an act of justice to him and to the public to say, that that veteran has not published any separate new work during the last three years.

The Rev. Mr. NIGHTINGALE, author of the "*Portraiture of Methodism*," is preparing for publication a work to be entitled "*Theo-mania, or Historical Anecdotes of Religious Insanity and Delusion*, from the earliest ages of the Christian church to the recent imposture of Joanna Southcott. Its six chapters will contain accounts and anecdotes of pretended prophets, both before and after the reformation; of supposed miracle-workers; of visionaries, saints, and persons pretending to have become divine, and to possess extraordinary calls; and, lastly, an authentic memoir of the early life of Joanna Southcott, and of the origin and progress of her supposed mission.

Mr. JAMIESON, of Wells-street, is printing

ing a Treatise on the Construction of Maps, being a synopsis of mathematical geography; the whole systematically arranged, and scientifically illustrated by 20 plates of diagrams.

Two volumes of poems, including lyrical ballads, and miscellaneous pieces, is announced by Mr. WORDSWORTH.

Mr. WILLIAMS' new Justice of the Peace, containing an entire new body of Parochial law, which has been so long expected, will be published in a few days, under the patronage of Lord Sidmouth.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who appears to be a papist from principle, brings out his poem of Charlemagne at Rome under the patronage of the Pope, with whom he appears to be a special favourite. It will also appear in most of the languages of Europe, in the respective capitals, on the same day. The English translation will be made by Messrs. BUTLER and HODGSON, and will be published at the same time as the French original.

A republication is projected in numbers of Hooke and Gibbon's Roman Histories, with a new history of the intervening period.

Mr. ELMES, having completed his enlarged course of popular Lectures on civil architecture, which he purposes publishing early next spring, has, at the request of several connoisseurs and artists of celebrity, determined on re-delivering them to the public early in the ensuing winter.

Mr. SAWREY is preparing an account of the Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in Mania and Hydrophobia; with the pathology of the two diseases, and experiments to ascertain the presence of water in the ventricles and pericardium; collected from the papers of the late Dr. ANDREW MARSHALL, lecturer on Anatomy in London.

A work of promising utility is announced under the title of Systematic Education or elementary instruction in the various departments of literature and science, with practical views for studying each branch of useful knowledge, by the Rev. W. SHEPHERD, the Rev. LANT CARPENTER, and the Rev. J. JOYCE.

BISHOP HORSLEY's translation of, and Notes on, the Psalms of David, is printing in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. MADDOCK announces a View of the Principles and Practice of the Court of Chancery, in two large octavo volumes.

The Rev. J. GRANT will speedily publish the second volume of his History of the English Church and Sects.

Dr. TROTTER, of Newcastle, is preparing an account of the Diseases of the

Poor for the last ten years, consisting of a summary of the cases of upward of 3000 patients who have received his gratuitous advice.

Mr. JOHN GREIG is printing a Survey of Holy Island, the Ferne Islands, and the adjacent coast of Northumberland, illustrated by engravings.

Mr. JICKLING is preparing a Digest of the Custom Laws, to be printed in a 4to. volume.

Dr. JOHNSON, of Bristol, F. L. S. &c. intends shortly to prepare for the press, a treatise on the medicinal Leech, the outline of which was lately printed at Edinburgh, under the title, "*Disputatio physica inauguralis quædam de Hirudine complectens.*" It is the Doctor's intention to describe minutely the singular structure of this interesting and useful animal, and to illustrate his description by engravings.

There has just been delivered from the newly arranged printing-office of Messrs. JOHN EVANS and Co. Bristol, a curious collection of Pieces of Ancient Poetry, from unpublished MSS. and scarce books, including some singular old ballads. One hundred copies only are printed, including six upon a delicate sky-blue paper. The whole forms a small quarto volume, and already ranks among rare volumes.

Two master-printers in Bristol are compiling Tables of Prices for Job-work, with the design that this department of the profession may be led to adopt something like a system in their charges, let the rate of profit be what it may; and that the public may be no longer without a test of the integrity of 'cheap shops' under the assumption of printing-offices.

The new edition of Carew's Poems, Songs, and Sonnets, with a Masque, which has been for so long a time in agitation, is at length gone to press. It is to form two splendid volumes in quarto, with portraits of the Author and his Wife, a Life, and illustrative Notes, biographical, critical, and historical.

The second number of a bibliographical work, of which only one hundred copies are printed, has just been delivered to the subscribers; it is called Bibliographical Memoranda, in illustration of early English literature, and is devoted not only to the analysis of scarce old books, but embraces every species of discussion connected with this interesting subject. It will be completed in four or five numbers; and, on the conclusion, the editor intends to commence

commence a somewhat similar work, although with a different arrangement, under the title of the Bibliophilist. Of this latter, 150 copies only will be printed.

The Rev. E. T. VAUGHAN, of Leicester, announces the Life of that truly apostolic character the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, of St. Mary's, in that town.

In a late report of the concerns of Drury-Lane Theatre, made to a meeting of the proprietors, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Whitbread, stated that there was no want of *Dramatic Authors* in the present age, for no fewer than 276 tragedies, comedies, operas, and farces, had been submitted to the Committee of Management during their short period of duty, of which he gave the following account:—

Dramas, considered upon the whole as unfit for representation, and which had been returned to the writers, though in nearly one-fourth of the instances they had found difficulty in discovering the address	241
Dramas disapproved of, and yet to be delivered	2
Dramas disapproved of, but sent in without any address, and which they could not return	11
Dramas approved of, partly brought out and to be brought out	14
Dramas still under consideration	8
In all	276

We have already explained that the readiest method of obtaining the English periodical publications abroad, is by ordering them of the nearest post-master, who will procure them, through the General Post-Office of the metropolis of the country, from the General Post-Office in London. Thus the MONTHLY MAGAZINE is regularly delivered in every part of Europe, at about *two guineas* per annum, or *one guinea* per six months; and the MONTHLY and other REVIEWS at *three guineas*. They may be sent to friends abroad by paying as above to the General Post-Office, or to any post-master.

GREECE.

The two brothers KAPETANAKI, of Smyrna, are on the point of publishing their Universal Geography. It is extremely well spoken of by some who have seen the manuscript: especially that part which describes the Ottoman empire, which contains many new facts. The Greeks, of the isle of Chios, have lately established in the capital of their island an extensive public library.

During the last fifteen years, *Cesarea*, in *Cappadocia*, has been the seat of a considerable Greek college, in which is taught philosophy, history, geography, ancient Greek, modern Greek, French, &c. The director is a learned ecclesiastic. The patriarch of Constantinople protects their schools. The works of St. Basil are no longer unintelligible to the ecclesiastics of Cappadocia.

INDIA.

Dr. LUMSDEN, the Persian and Arabic Professor in the College of Fort William, proposes to publish, in succession, a series of the best writers on Mahomedan Law, and, in pursuance of that design, has made considerable progress in preparing a corrected edition of the *Ashbaho Nazair*. The College Council has it in contemplation to recommend the usual subscription for a hundred copies of a few of the most valuable works on Mahomedan Law, to be printed and published under the superintendence of Dr. Lumsden, and the learned natives now attached to the College.

Capt. ROEBUCK, the assistant-secretary and examiner of the College, is preparing to publish a new and augmented edition of Dr. Hunter's *Hindoostanee and English Dictionary*.

The learned Bengalee and Sanscrit Professor, Dr. CAREY, has just finished a Grammar of the Punjabee Language, and has now in the press grammars of the Telinga and Carnatic languages. He is engaged in writing grammars of the Kashmeera, the Pushto, Ballochee, and Orissa languages. In addition to these various and extensive labours, this pious minister will complete in two years his Bengalee dictionary.—A Grammar of the Burmah Language, by his son, FELIX CAREY, who treads in the footsteps of his father, is in the Missionary press of Serampore.

Mr. MARSHMAN and his pupil and associate do not slacken in their pursuit of *Chinese Grammar and Learning*, by which the public will speedily profit. Mr. M. has composed a work under the title of *Clavis Sinica*, or a key of the Chinese Language. It was at first intended only as an augmented edition of his Dissertation on the Chinese Language, formerly published with the first volume of the works of Confucius; but, the matter extending, the books have assumed a new form and title. Of this work the first part is already printed, and consists of two dissertations, the first on the Chinese character, the second on the colloquial idiom of the Chinese. The second part

part of the Clavis will be a Grammar of the Chinese Language. The passages in Chinese characters contained in these works are printed from moveable metal types, which Mr. Marshman and his coadjutors have had the merit of bringing to perfection.

Mr. COLEBROOK has lately presented the College at Fort William with a Vocabulary of the Punjabee Language.

Capt. LOCKET is preparing a list of books purchased during his late tour to Arabia, and a faithful and detailed memoir of that tour, highly interesting to the antiquary, the historian, and the scholar.

Mr. WILSON'S Sanscrit and English dictionary is in great forwardness, and some progress has been made in printing it.—The same author has presented to the public a translation in verse of the Sanscrit poem, entitled the Megha Duta, or Cloud Messenger, a work in high repute among the native professors of Sanscrit literature, and entitled to the rank it holds. Calidasa, the author, to whom it is generally attributed, is already known to European literature, through a prose translation, by Sir Wm. Jones, of the drama of Sacontala, one of his most esteemed works.

SWEDEN.

In this country Dr. JENNER ranks as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, and vaccination is performed on all children within nine days from the time of their birth. The court, the clergy, and the medical profession, have zealously concurred, and in consequence the scourge of the small-pox is considered as extirpated from that country. Dr. HEDIN'S Report of these happy results has been reprinted by our House of Commons.

THE AZORES.

On the 30th of March, at five in the afternoon, the whole island of St. Michael's appeared to be in motion; several vessels riding at anchor a short distance from the shore were dashed to pieces in an instant, and, the earth opening, not a vestige of them was to be seen. On the opposite side of the island, near the village of Sylve Arbour, the ground opened in three several places, and the discharges of water issued forth from the largest aperture with great violence, the discharges continuing till midnight, when they entirely ceased. On examining the spot next morning, there were found a considerable quantity of wood partly burnt, bones of animals, and heads of fishes. A friar came up, examined the

spot, and found, to his great surprise, a wax-cloth containing a fragment of what appeared to have been a chart, but which was so much injured by the water that it was impossible to decipher it; but, on examining it, the word "Colon" was still legible! And, as it is known that Christopher Columbus, when overtaken by a storm which threatened his destruction, committed the account of his voyage to the deep, in the hope that it might reach some inhabited shore, it is conjectured that the wax-cloth discovered by the friar is the same that Columbus then put into a cask and gave to the deep.

ITALY.

Dr. RUGGIERI, of Venice, has published a most singular case of insanity, in which the patient recovered from several severe wounds in a wonderful manner, and in which the fact of the insensibility of persons in the paroxysm of mania, to bodily pain, is most strikingly demonstrated. The subject of the case was a shoe-maker of Venice, between forty and fifty years of age, who laboured under the description of insanity denominated by Echmuller *Delirium melancholicum et mania cum studio*. In the year 1802, he deliberately, in a fit of religious phrenzy, amputated the *membrum virile et testes ejus!* Having taken the precaution previously to procure styptics, and the most common dressings, he miraculously succeeded in effecting a complete cure of the wound thus inflicted, and the part of the urethra which remained performed its usual functions. In 1805 this desperate fanatic actually conceived the project of crucifying himself. With an ingenuity and secrecy peculiar to himself, he prepared a cross in the apartment of the house which he occupied, and, having procured several nails, six inches in length, he drove one of them through both feet into the wood of the cross. With the same hammer he then drove a nail through the palm of his left hand into the transverse beam, and, giving himself what he considered a mortal stab in the right side, with a cobbler's knife which lay beside him, he contrived to force another nail through his right hand, which he then raised to insert it through a hole, previously made in the other transverse beam. He had previously arranged the dreadful apparatus in such a way, that, by a few jerks, it should be launched from the window-sill, and remain suspended by ropes, exposed to public view. He effected his purpose at

at midnight, and at eight in the morning he was first discovered. His body was naked, with the exception of a cloth tied round his middle, and his right hand had fallen down from its place of fastening. His appearance was ghastly, but he emitted no sort of groan: on being taken down and laid upon a bed, his eyes were shut, and he made no reply to any questions that were put to him. His pulse was convulsive, and his respiration much impeded. By the care of Dr. Ruggieri, this poor man was completely restored to bodily health in a few weeks. During his cure he had several lucid intervals, on all which occasions he complained of acute pain in the places where he had wounded himself. He was in general melancholy, but not

sullen; nor was it ever dangerous for any person to approach him. He was subsequently removed to the Lunatic Asylum of San Servolo, near Venice, where he occasionally abstained from all nourishment for six, and even eleven, days at a time. His evacuations, during these fits of abstinence, were confined to small quantities of urine, and life was supported by his being occasionally put into the nutritive bath. When he resumed the use of food it was always at the solicitation of a fellow lunatic. His constitution, which was strong and healthy, supported these severe experiments for many months, but at length symptoms of consumption came on, and he died in April 1806, after about three months' illness.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Harlequin Hoax, or a Pantomime Proposed; a Musical Extravaganza, written by T. Dibdin, Esq. and performed with unbounded applause at the Theatre Royal Lyceum. The Music composed, selected, and arranged, by John Parry. 4s.

HARLEQUIN Hoax, containing a "Medley Overture," "Medley Song," the "Procession to St. Paul's (a song)," and a march entitled the "March of the Procession to St. Paul's," is one of those fugitive but pleasing emanations of talent and taste, whose principal and most attractive feature consists in their adaptation to the prevailing feeling of the moment. Of this species of merit Harlequin Hoax possesses no inconsiderable share. Mr. T. Dibdin, in the words, has fortified the axiom of Horace with a fresh instance of its justness—

— nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

And Mr. Parry, in the composition, selection, and arrangement of the music, has evinced a decided ability in imparting to melody the quaintly-humorous character of rustic revelry, so well depicted in his coadjutor's verse.

Quelque Chose, or Something New; a Musical Miscellany, consisting of Songs, Airs, Rondos, Waltzes, &c. &c. composed in an easy style for the Piano-forte, by R. Top-liff. 2s.

"Quelque Chose," comprising an allegretto in $\frac{5}{8}$, a vivace movement in $\frac{2}{4}$, an Andante Grazioso in full common time, and a concluding Rondo Pastorale, if not illumined by any of the dazzling effusions of genius, is entitled to

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commendation for the ease and pleasantness of its melody. The precipitous transition from the harmony of the eighth to that of the ninth bar, for the purpose of an early and graceless aberration from the original key, we must however, in critical justice, positively condemn. The title-page informs us that "Quelque Chose" is the first of a series of compositions to be published monthly. We wish it well, and recommend it to the practitioners of the piano-forte as an interesting and improving exercise.

Grand March, Duett for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to the Misses Agar, by J. Camidge, Mus. Bac. Cantab. 3s.

Mr. Camidge has judiciously availed himself of the example set by his predecessors, in the military style of composition, by prefixing an introductory movement to this march. The general cast of the piece, although its claims to originality are but few, possesses attraction sufficient to merit our unreserved approbation. The march, which is conceived in *allegretto* time, is well contrasted with the solemnity of the introduction; and the arrangement of the whole is at once indicative of an accurate knowledge of harmonical construction, and a laudable acquaintance with the powers of the piano-forte.

Minuet, with Variations for the Piano-forte or Harp; composed and respectfully inscribed to Muzio Clementi, Esq. by his Pupil Joseph Major. 2s.

We are always happy in having occasion to notice the effusions of real ta-

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lent.

lent, however slight the composition. Praise, well deserved, is not more gratifying to him who receives, than to him who dispenses. A pupil of Mr. Clementi *must* be a good musician; and, when to an enlightened acquaintance with the principles of science are added elegance of fancy, and novelty of idea, we are sensible of the double appeal, and rejoice in the junction of art and genius. In the composition now before us, consisting of an andante movement with six variations (the second of which is in the minor of β flat), Mr. Major has displayed imagination and taste in a degree that demands our unequivocal applause, and eminently distinguishes him from the crowd of composers who live their day and die.

The Peasant Boy, a Ballad, sung with the greatest applause by Master Williams, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written and composed by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad, the chief merit of which is its simplicity, is an andante in 4th time. The artlessness of the melody is well adapted to the unambitious sentiment of the words; and, if we cannot number the "Peasant Boy" among the brightest of Mr. Parry's musical progeny, we may, at least, say that he is not inferior to the generality of modern vocal bantlings.

The Conflagration of Moscow, a grand Fantasia for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to the Russian Nation, by D. Steibelt. 5s.

Highly as we admire the shining abili-

ties of M. Steibelt, we wish to see them exerted on subjects less *passagere* than that of the composition here submitted to our judgment. Dazzled as were our eyes by the splendid *set-out* of the title-page, decorated with emblems of imperial magnificence, it was some time ere our critical vision, recovered from the overwhelming radiance of Russian glories, became sufficiently clear to analyse this *blazing* production of loyalty. In the attempt musically to narrate the horrors of war, the distinguished author has certainly given occasional proofs of taste and fancy. Singularity and wildness are, however, its predominating qualities; and we are by no means pleased to witness the prostitution of M. Steibelt's eminent abilities to themes at once unmusical in themselves, and hacknied in the service of every mediocre composer of the day.

Three Madrigals, one composed by S. Webbe, Sen. and two by S. Webbe, Jun. 9s.

These Madrigals, the two first of which are in six, and the last in four real parts, bear ample testimony to the masterly acquaintance with the rules of vocal composition, and the skilful display of scientific knowledge, for which the Messrs. Webbe enjoy a just and well-earned reputation. We may, with truth, say of these madrigals, not only that they exhibit the talents of the composers in very shining colours, but that they would confer honor on those periods in which this species of composition is generally considered to have chiefly flourished.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 54th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXII. *To amend several Acts for erecting or establishing Public Infirmarys or Hospitals, in Ireland, so far as relates to the Surgeons and Apothecaries of such Infirmarys or Hospitals.*

Grand Juries may present a sum, not exceeding 100*l.* in addition.—Certificate of good conduct of the surgeon, shall be previously laid before the Grand Jury; as also, a copy of his letters testimonial.—When an additional Infirmary shall be necessary, it shall not be built within ten miles of the other, and a surgeon and apothecary shall be appointed to attend it.—Governors may give a salary to an apothecary, for making up medicines found by the governors.

Cap. LXIII. *To amend several Acts*

for enabling his Majesty's Postmaster-General of Ireland to purchase Premises for the Enlargement of the General Post Office in the City of Dublin.

Cap. LXIV. *To continue, until the 5th day of July, 1815, certain Temporary or War Duties of Customs on the Importation of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize into Great Britain.*

Cap. LXV. *To repeal certain Duties on French Goods imported into Great Britain, and on Foreign Hides exported to France, and to grant other Duties on French Goods so imported.*

Goods, wares, and merchandize, (wine, raw silk, sugar, tea, and cotton wool excepted.) being of the growth, produce, or manufac-
ture

ture of France, for every hundred pounds of the produce and amount of the permanent duties of customs due and payable thereon, 25l.

Cap. LXVI. *To repeal the Duties on Teak Wood and other Ship Timber imported from the East Indies; and to repeal so much of an Act of the nineteenth Year of his late Majesty, as exempts Captains of Vessels coming from the East Indies from Penalties for having Foreign-made Sails.*

Cap. LXVII. *To allow Viva Voce Verdicts to be returned to the High Court and Circuit Courts of Justiciary of Scotland, in certain Cases; and for allowing Appeals to the Circuit Courts of Justiciary, in Civil Cases, to a certain Amount.*

It is alleged in the preamble that:—Whereas by the form of proceeding in trials for crimes before the high court and circuit courts of justiciary, in Scotland, verdicts of juries must be prepared in writing, and regularly executed in presence of the jurymen, by their chancellor and clerk, after the jury are inclosed, when access to the court for advice, or direction or otherwise, is incompetent: and whereas the necessity of always observing this form is in many cases attended with an unnecessary consumption of time and delay of public business; and by means of mistakes in written verdicts, guilty persons sometimes escape punishment, and the ends of justice are thereby defeated: that, notwithstanding any law or practice to the contrary, it shall hereafter be lawful for the said high court of justiciary and circuit courts, and at the discretion thereof respectively, to receive verdicts from juries by the mouth of their chancellors, when, upon a consultation in the jury box, the whole jurymen are agreed therein, although the said verdicts be not contained in writing, nor prepared after the jury shall have been inclosed, and to cause the same to be taken down and recorded; and that, in cases where juries retire from the presence of the court, and are inclosed in order to consider of and prepare their verdicts, it shall also be lawful for the said high court of justiciary and circuit courts, at the discretion of the said courts respectively, to receive such verdicts by the mouth of the chancellors of the said juries, in presence of the pannel, although the verdicts have not been made out in writing; provided the whole jurymen are agreed therein, and provided the judges are then sitting in court, so that the jury may straightway repair to the presence of the court, attended by an officer or officers thereof.*

Cap. LXVIII. *For the better Regu-*

* We think the form of delivering the verdict in writing ought not to have been dispensed with, and that it ought even to have been extended to South Britain.—*Ed.*

lation of Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland; and for the more easy Recovery of Church Rates and Tithes.

Excommunication in certain cases is to be discontinued.—Punishment to be by imprisonment.—Justices are empowered to determine tithe causes, where the amount exceeds not 10l.

Cap. LXIX. *To permit the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, and Flour, from any part of the United Kingdom, without Payment of Duty, or receiving of Bounty.*

Duties and bounties on corn exported are to cease.—And corn to be exported, without payment of duty; or receiving bounty.

Cap. LXX. *For the further Improvement of the Land Revenue of the Crown.*

The sum standing in the name of the Lord High Treasurer of England is 151,672l. 5s. 4d.—The monies standing in the names of the commissioners of the treasury is 36,390l. 13s. 5d.—All balances of rent of crown lands to be paid to commissioners.—Receivers to have the same allowances on payment to commissioners as if paid into the consolidated fund.—Monies arising from fines of leases, sale of rents and lands, enfranchisement, &c. to be paid to commissioners.—Certain parcels of waste land, part of the forest of Dean, may be sold.—After money raised, the monies to arise from sale of manorial rights, quit rents, &c. are to be laid out in lands for the growth of timber.

Cap. LXXI. *To revive and continue, until the 5th day of July, 1819, the Manufacture of Maidstone Geneva.*

Cap. LXXII. *For permitting a Trade between the United Provinces and certain Colonies now in his Majesty's possession.*

Cap. LXXIII. *To continue, until the 5th day of July, 1815, certain Additional Duties of Excise in Great Britain.*

Cap. LXXIV. *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*

Cap. LXXV. *For raising the Sum of One Million seven hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence Irish Currency, by Treasury Bills, for the Service of Ireland, for the Year One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.*

The Bank of Ireland may advance the sum of 1,716,666l. 13s. 4d. on the credit of this Act.

Cap. LXXVI. *For raising the Sum of Twenty-four Millions by way of Annuities.*

Contributor entitled to 30l. in the five per cents. 25l. 10s. in the three per cents. consols, and 80l. in the three per cents. reduced.—5,500,000l. to be remitted to the Exchequer in Ireland.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES

In London; from Aug. 22 to Sept. 22, 1814.

A NASARCA	3	Epistaxis	6
Ascites	1	Hæmoptoe	2
Asthma	1	Hepatitis	2
Asthénia	5	Herpes	4
Abortio	2	Lencorrhœa	4
Atrophia	2	Lepra	1
Cancer	1	Morbi Infantiles	10
Cephalalgia	11	Peritonitis	1
Colica	2	Podagra	10
Dysenteria	1	Psoriasis	2
Diarrhœa	17	Scrofula	1
Dyspepsia	10	Synochus	5
Enteritis	2	Vermes	7
Epilepsia	5	Vertigo	1

Of those diseases which are influenced by the state of the weather, bowel complaints are by far the most prevalent, as is usual at the autumnal season of the year. Seventeen cases of diarrhœa came under my notice about the commencement of the month, but, as a very small portion of these affections are of sufficient importance to require professional advice, their relative numbers would, on enquiry, be found to be greatly increased. The diarrhœa, in its most aggravated form, has been successfully and speedily removed by a combination of Dover's powder, and compound powder of chalk, in the dose of three grains of the former, to half a dram of the latter, given every three hours. The first of these medicines contains opium, in the proportion of one grain in ten, and is admirably calculated to relieve the griping pains often so harrassing to the patient; its dose may therefore be increased if the severity of this symptom should require it.

In some few cases it has been necessary to make the addition of a more powerful astringent, for which purpose the gum kino has been employed. Where vomiting has been superadded, it was found necessary to dilute and evacuate the contents of the stomach, without which the medicines are rarely retained.

Two cases of enteritis presented themselves; one of them was accompanied by stercoraceous vomiting, but was relieved by bleeding, and the application of cold lotions to the abdomen; the patient had been confined to his bed three days, with pain and soreness of the belly so exquisite, that he could scarcely bear the slightest pressure of the bed clothes. He was unable to sit in an erect posture, which is one of the characteristic marks of this complaint, the inflamed bowels being in that position pressed against the abdominal muscles with great aggravation of all the symptoms; previous to the use of these means, the vomiting was constant, and medicines unadvisedly administered by a practitioner previously consulted, were invariably rejected from the stomach. He was now enabled to retain a solution of Epsom salts, in mint water, to each dose of which were added ten drops of laudanum. The application of the lotion was followed by marked benefit, and an almost immediate cessation of pain.

The other case terminated fatally, and is peculiarly deserving of record in this place, as it displays the consequences of neglecting the practice of depletion, the only one that can be safely depended on for the cure of inflammatory disease. This, like the former, was at first mistaken for common constipation and colic. Bleeding, as might be expected, was not had recourse to. I was called in when no hope remained, and the patient died on the following day: the subject of this case, a respectable though poor female, of Winstead-street, Somers'-Town, had for many years been afflicted with cancer of the left breast, which at length increased to an amazing size, and ulceration took place on its surface; worn down by incessant torment, she consented to an operation, though, from the advanced state of the symptoms, the absolute certainty of success could not be pronounced. I removed the whole breast, and she gradually recovered her health and strength. Relieved from a state of misery and despondency, her happiness knew no bounds; but, alas! it was comparatively of short duration: an elapsed period of three months had scarcely enabled us to decide with respect to the permanency of the cure in the breast, when she was attacked by the disorder that in a few days brought her to the grave. As it is not unfair to ascribe the event of this case to the omission of the bleeding, it will follow, that it is of the utmost importance to be able to distinguish accurately between the pains of colic and those which arise from inflammation of the bowels. The remedies which are applicable to the one being useless in the other; let it be remarked, that bleeding, and the antiphlogistic regimen, are indispensable in the latter, and, if not timely employed, the disease in general proceeds to a fatal termination. Great pain and soreness of the surface of the belly, with inability to bear the touch, though not alone sufficient to characterize this formidable malady, should be watched with suspicion, but when

when to this is added an inability to sit in the erect posture, with great prostration of strength, a doubt can scarcely remain of its existence, and the most vigorous measures are necessary to arrest its progress.

No. 9, North Crescent.

JOHN WANT,

Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOLOGY, &c.

Outline of Berzelius's Chemical Nomenclature.

I. IMPONDERABILIA.

Electricitas positiva	Positive electricity.
negativa	Negative electricity.
Lux	Light.
Caloricum	Caloric, or heat.
Magnetismus	Magnetism.

IMPONDERABLE BODIES.

II. PONDERABILIA. PONDERABLE BODIES.

I. SIMPLICIA.

SIMPLE BODIES.

1. Oxygenium	Oxygen.
2. Metalloida	Metalloids.
Sulphuricum	Sulphur.
Phosphoricum	Phosphorus.
Muriaticum	Muriatic radicle.
Fluoricum	Fluoric radicle.
Boracicum	Boron.
Carbonicum	Carbon.
3. Metalla	Metals.
Arsenicum	Arsenic.
Molybdænum	Molybdenum.
Chromium	Chromium.
Wolframium	Tungsten.
Tellurium	Tellurium.
Osmium	Osmium.
Tantalum	Columbium.
Silicium	Silicon.
Titanium	Titanium.
Zirconium	Zirconium.
Stibium	Antimony.
Bismutum	Bismuth.
Stannum	Tin.
Iridium	Iridium.
Platinum	Platinum.

II. PONDERABILIA. PONDERABLE BODIES.

I. SIMPLICIA.

SIMPLE BODIES.

Aurum	Gold.
Rhodium	Rhodium.
Palladium	Palladium.
Hydrargyrum	Mercury.
Argentum	Silver.
Plumbum	Lead.
Niccolum	Nickel.
Cuprum	Copper.
Cobaltum	Cobalt.
Uranium	Uranium.
Zincum	Zinc.
Ferrum	Iron.
Manganium	Manganese.
Cerium	Cerium.
Yttrium	Yttrium.
Beryllicum	Glucinum.
Aluminium	Aluminium.
Magnesium	Magnesium.
Calcium	Calcium.
Strontium	Strontium.
Barytium	Barytium.
Natrium	Sodium.
Kalium	Potassium.
Ammonium	Ammonium.

The preceding arrangement is the supposed electrical order of the various bodies, beginning with oxygen, which is decidedly negative. Those metals that form acids are placed first, and those that form only bases are placed last.

II. COMPOSITA.

COMPOUNDS.

A. Composita Inorganica.

Inorganic Compounds.

a. Ammonium-cum Oxygenio. — Ammonium with Oxygen.

Hydrogenium	Hydrogen.
Ammoniacum	Ammonia.
Nitrogenium	Azote.

b. Suboxida.

Suboxides.

By suboxide is meant a body containing so little oxygen as neither to constitute an acid nor a salifiable basis.

Suboxidum kalicum	Suboxide of potassium.
natricum	— sodium.
plumbicum	— lead.
zincicum	— zinc.
ferricum	— iron.
arsenicum	— arsenic.
carbonicum	Carbonic oxide gas.
phosphoricum	Oxide of phosphorus.

c. Oxida.

*c. Oxida.**Oxides.*

Oxides are bodies that form salifiable bases, or combine with other oxides without possessing acid properties. When the same base forms two oxides, the first is distinguished by a termination in *osum*, the second in *isum*.

OXIDUM

kalicum l. kali ..	Potash.
natricum l. natron	Soda.
baryticum l. } baryta }	Barytes.
stronticum l. } strontia .. }	Strontian.
calcaricum l. } calcareia .. }	Lime.
magnesium l. } magnesia .. }	Magnesia.
aluminicum l. } alumina .. }	Alumina.
beryllicum l. } beryllia .. }	Glucina.
yttricum l. yttria	Yttria.
cerosum	Deutoxide of cerium.
cericum	Peroxide of cerium.
manganosum	Protoxide of manganese.
manganicum	Deutoxide of manganese.
ferrosus	Deutoxide of iron.
ferricum	Peroxide of iron.
zincicum	Oxide of zinc.
uranosum	Protoxide of uranium.
cobalticum	Protoxide of cobalt.
niccolicum	Protoxide of nickel.
plumbicum	Yellow oxide of lead.
cuprosus	Protoxide of copper.
cupricum	Peroxide of copper.
argenticum	Oxide of silver.
hydrargyrosus ..	Protoxide of mercury.
hydrargyricum ..	Red oxide of mercury.
palladicum	Peroxide of palladium.
rhodicum	Oxide of rhodium.
auricum	Peroxide of gold.
platinicum	Peroxide of platinum.
iridicum	Oxide of iridium.
stannosus	Protoxide of tin.
stannicum	Peroxide of tin.
stibiosus	Protoxide of antimony.
stibicum	Deutoxide of antimony.
bismuticum	Oxide of bismuth.

OXIDUM

zirconicum	Zirconia.
silicicum	Silica.
tantalicum	Oxide of columbium.
osmicum	osmium.
telluricum	tellurium.
chromosum	Protoxide of chromium.
molybdicum	molybdenum.
sulphurosus	sulphur.
sulphuricum	Deutoxide of sulphur.
nitrosus	Nitrous oxide gas.
nitricum	gas.
hydrogenicum ..	Water.

*d. Acida.**Acids.*

ACIDUM

chromicum	Chromic acid.
molybdosus	Molybdous acid.
molybdicum	Molybdic acid.
arsenicus	Arsenious acid.
arsenicum	Arsenic acid.
carbonicum	Carbonic acid.
boracicum	Boracic acid.
fluoricum	Fluoric acid.
phosphorosus ..	Phosphorous acid.
phosphoricum ..	Phosphoric acid.
muriaticum	Muriatic acid.
oxymuriaticum ..	Hyperoxymuriatic acid.
nitrosus	Nitrous acid.
nitricum	Nitric acid.
sulphurosus	Sulphurous acid.
sulphuricum	Sulphuric acid.

*e. Superoxida.**Superoxides.*

By superoxides are meant bases combined with so great a quantity of oxygen that they cease to be capable of uniting with acids.

SUPEROXIDUM

kalicum	Peroxide of potassium.
natricum	sodium.
manganicum	manganese.
cobalticum	cobalt.
niccolicum	nickel.
plumbosus	Red oxide of lead.
plumbicum	Peroxide of lead.
hydrargyricum ..	mercury.
muriatosus	Oxymuriatic acid.
muriaticum	Euchlorine gas.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 21st of August and the 21st of September, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 62.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ANDERSON J. Wormwood street, merchant.	(Griffith and Reid)
Auckland W. J. Doncaster, saddler.	(Waterworth)
Atkinson J. Crutched Friars, merchant.	(Kearsey and Spur)
Boothmore T. Nottingham, confectioner.	(Wilkinson)
Blackwell T. N. Houghton, Huntingdon, miller.	(Wells)
Burroughs D. East Smithfield, haberdasher.	(Nott)
Burgess T. Lane Delph, Stafford, china manufacturer.	(Frost)
Baker W. Alton, Southampton, mercer.	(Clement)
Belwick T. Manchester, warehouseman.	(Hodfield)
Brown E. Aston, Warwick, builder.	(Egerton)

Brown J. Springfield, coal merchant.	(Wadefon)
Berger G. S. Upper Thames street, blue maker.	(Lamb)
Broad G. Joiners' street, dealer and champion.	(Bogerson)
Birkinshaw N. Outwoods, Derby, timber merchant.	(Fowler)
Back W. Battle, Sussex, spirit merchant.	(Child)
Caffidy T. Hemel Hempstead, Herts, draper.	(Parton)
Clulow E. New Mills, Derby, cotton spinner.	(Jeppson)
Cabell J. Kilmerston, cordwainer.	(Evered)
Cardwell W. Liverpool, coach maker.	(Leather)
Fotherley T. Gosport, merchant.	(Cullaway)
Facey A. and A. Hatherleigh, Devon, tanners.	(Hartley)
Hartley T. Manchester, butcher.	(Wilkinson)
Hutton R. Upton, Oxford, paper maker.	(Meredith)
Mallam J. Hardshaw-within-Windle, Lancaster, miller.	(Haughton and Sherratt)

Hughes R.

Wheeler R. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Radcliffe)
 Ward G. M. Worinwood Street, merchant. (Blandford)
 Heathfield M. and P. Old Broad Street, cotton spinners.
 (Adee)
 Harrison J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn merchant.
 (Carr)
 Nethth S. Eldbury, Lancashire, cow dealer. (Milne)
 Hinton G. P. and Thomas D. Bristol, chymists. (Seven)
 Harrison W. Dartmouth Street, army accoutrement maker.
 (Mills and Co.)
 Hubbard M. C. and H. Oxford Street, milliners.
 (Blandford)
 Jones J. and G. Leominster, linen drapers. (Nicholls)
 Jutson W. Warminster, linen draper. (Rotten)
 Longstaff R. Clock Lane, scrivener. (Allison)
 Leonard and Spring, Bristol, brewers. (Price)
 Leeds A. Norwich, brush maker. (Mignold and
 Bickertheth)
 Moti B. Smarden, dealer and chapman. (Attaway)
 Mutchinson P. Gatehead, rope maker. (Seymour)
 Manton J. Birmingham, factor. (Webb)
 Moore H. Alrewas, Stafford, cheesemonger. (Egerton)
 O'Donoghue C. H. Bristol. (Smith)
 Pratt J. Aynsbury, Huntingdon, farmer. (Day)

Perrihone G. Marchmont Street, straw hat maker.
 (Harvey)
 Pratt J. Tettensall, ironmonger. (Smith)
 Parke W. T. Long Acre, music dealer. (Nutchins)
 Ratford and Manly, Rochester, tailors. (Walker)
 Ridley G. Tenbury, baker. (Godwin)
 Simes S. Woodstock, druggist. (Cheek)
 Seamans J. Halesworth, Suffolk, butcher. (White)
 Smith J. and J. Bristol, cabinet makers. (Hayes)
 Sawyer J. M. Princes Street, Lothbury, bill broker.
 (Pashmore)
 Spring W. Bristol, nurseryman. (Frankis)
 Sanderson A. Narrow Street, Limehouse, coal merchant.
 (Welch)
 Tregent J. and J. Birmingham, auctioneers. (Hurd)
 Wife B. Cheltenham, carpenter. (Hartley)
 Warren W. Manchester, horse dealer. (Hewitt)
 Wells G. Spenshall, York, linen manufacturer. (Granger)
 Webb W. Maiden Lane, hosiery. (Cole)
 Webb R. Bath, baker. (Shepherd and Co.)
 Young T. Milverton, and Young R. Taunton, bankers.
 (Halls)
 Yoldon R. Ingdon Mills, Devon, miller. (Sarcombe)

DIVIDENDS.

Ailing E. Spa road
 Adams B. and E. Bucklerfield
 Adams E. Whitcomb Street
 Barrow J. Kendal, Westmoreland
 Barker R. Kingston-upon-Hull
 Beckett W. Bethnal Green
 Byrne P. Norwich
 Barlin N. Whitecross Street
 Blake J. Mile End
 Burt L. Sithney, Cornwall
 Burrows R. and Winn W. Upper
 Thames Street
 Brown H. Tynemouth
 Blackburn T. Mount Street
 Bray W. T. Broad Street
 Bigham J. Norwich
 Bennett T. Long Acre
 Bleafe J. Mardon, Chester
 Baker C. Bristol
 Cockburn S. High Street, Mary-le-
 Bone
 Croffman W. Union Street, South-
 mark
 Coppin T. M. Great Prescott Street
 Drabble W. Holbeck, York
 Darke J. Skinner Street
 Davis and Lloyd, Lothbury
 Everhard W. and Co. Well Street,
 Whitechapel Square
 Elkington J. Birmingham
 Eaton J. Crooked Lane
 Eaton P. Wilton, Chester
 Falconer C. Wapping
 Fincham P. High Street, Shadwell
 Frost J. Doncaster
 Green J. E. New Road
 Gill R. Birmingham
 Griffiths J. Knighton, Radnor
 Hollingshead W. Derby
 Henry H. E. Broad Street Hill

Henry A. Fishbury Square
 Hart A. and Co. College Street,
 Portsea
 Hancock W. Marchmont Street
 Holm D. Leaden
 Hays J. East Smithfield
 Howgate J. and G. Wakefield
 Hornby W. Gainsburgh
 Hall S. Bristol
 Harnett W. Canterbury
 Herbert T. Seaford
 Hawholley J. Arnold
 Howell W. Leominster
 Ivory J. Mark Lane
 Ireland R. Earl Street
 Jones J. Ofsworthy, Salop
 Johnston J. Bury St. Edmunds
 James T. Wapping Street
 Jones C. Cannon Street
 Jackson F. Great Driffield
 Judkins T. Chester
 Jones J. Chester
 Juxon E. and C. Birmingham
 King J. Covent Garden
 Kettle S. Liverpool
 Kemp T. Knaresborough
 King W. Fleet Street
 Kay R. Bedall, York
 Lowdale G. E. Green Lettuce Lane
 Lawrence L. and Co. Falmouth
 Lawrence R. New Windsor
 Leonard J. Little Hampton
 Linchoten F. Hackney Road
 M'Vicar D. Liverpool
 Matthews B. Cornhill Court
 Meattrin W. Enfield
 Meeson C. Aldermanbury
 Martin P. Bedford Square
 M'Nair A. Abchurch Street

Moss J. Bloxwich
 Moses F. Watford
 Moffett J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Matthews J. Wythe, Kent
 Mortimer J. Lowesoft
 Pillow E. Canterbury
 Peters J. Portsmouth
 Pereira D. L. Artillery Place
 Fennell W. Queenhithe
 Parker G. Sun Street
 Pinchin T. Stockton
 Pilgrim J. Twynham
 Power N. Old Broad Street
 Roche T. George Street, Birmingham
 Reed J. North Shields
 Routley G. Tooley Street
 Russell D. Bath
 Ross W. Earl's Court, Kensington
 Sandle W. Paternoster Row
 Still J. Wapping
 Samuel A. Liverpool
 Stone W. Queen Street, Cheapside
 Slater A. Galsworth, Manchester
 Savage R. Hayes
 Shuttleworth H. Ludgate Hill
 Schaffer J. London Road
 Stevenkin A. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Tubbs D. Liverpool
 Thomas A. Neath, Glamorganhire
 Tudball W. Taunton
 Taylor G. New Malden
 Thistle E. Bridge Street, Vauxhall
 Thompson and M'Adam, Liverpool
 Wood F. Bartholomew Lane
 Wilton W. Southwark
 Warwick W. Red Lion Street
 Watt W. Bristol
 Withey R. Charter House
 Walker T. and Kirk J. Bridge Street.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock shares fetch 140l. per share.—West India ditto, 156l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 215l. per share.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 70l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 45l.—The Globe 112l.—And the Imperial 49l.

Stocks have experienced a great depression within the month, owing to further loans being wanted in the ensuing winter. The 3 per cent. cons. are this 26th at 62, and the annuity at 7 discount.

BOTANICAL REPORT.

NO periodical publications on Botany appear to be now going on with any regularity, except the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE, the articles of which hitherto unnoticed we shall proceed to enumerate, and shortly to comment upon, such as seem to be new, or otherwise important.

MESEMBRYATEMUM testiculare. Of the first edition of Aiton's Kew Catalogue. Of this variety, with yellow flowers, no figure has been before given.

SCILLA esculenta. *Phalangium Quamash* of Pursh, from whom we learn that the bulbs are collected by the Indians at the upper part of the Missouri, and baked between hot stones; when they assume the appearance of baked pears, and are of an agreeable sweet taste. They form a great part of their winter stores. And Governor Lewis's party found them an agreeable food, but they occasioned bowel complaints if eaten in any quantity.

GLADIOLUS blandus. B. Flesh-coloured corn-flag.

ALLIUM stellatum. A new species from Missouri.

ARBUTUS canariensis. The Teneriffe strawberry-tree.

APHELANDRA cristata. *Justicia cristata* and *pulcherrima* of Jacquin; and *tetragona* of Vahl. A new genus, framed by Mr. Brown, and published in the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*. It is the *Ruellia cristata* of the Botanist's Repository.

ANDROMEDA

ANDROMEDA mariana a. oralis. Though an old inhabitant of our gardens, it does not seem to have been ever figured, except by Pluknet badly, and in the last edition of Dn Hamel, which we have not seen. Jacquin's figure under this name belongs to a different species.

PODALYRIA stiracifolia. A very fine species, perhaps the same as is called *calyptata* in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

DRYANDRA floribunda and *longifolia.* Two species of a genus named in honour of the late Jonas Dryander, esq. the learned librarian, and friend of Sir Joseph Banks. There seems a peculiar propriety in the appropriation of this plant, a near relative to Banksia, though of humbler growth.

RIBES resinsum. A North American species of currant, cultivated for some years by Geo. Anderson, esq. but has never produced fruit in this country; nor is it likely to do so, till a fresh importation shall have been made of the other sex, if Dr. Sims's suspicions of this species being diœcious are well founded, and that we are at present in possession of the male plant only.

POTHOS sagittata. A supposed new species from the West Indies.

PHYLLOMA aloiflorum. The *DRACÆNA marginata* of the Hortus Kewensis. *Aloe marginata* of the Hortus Berolinensis, and some other authors. Mr. Ker has thought it necessary to separate it both from *Dracæna* and *Aloe*, and to erect it into a distinct genus.

AMARYLLIS tabispatha of L'Heritier.

DAPHNE odora. With larger and redder flowers than usual, but Dr. Sims attributes this to its having flowered more naturally.

PULTENÆA stricta. A new species, from Van Diemen's island.

TIARELLA cordifolia. A North American plant, first described and characteristically figured by J. Bodæus a Stapel.

CENOTHERA missouriensis and *cæspitosa.* Two new species of evening primrose, introduced by Mr. Nuttall from the country about the Missouri.

LACHNÆA purpurea. *VIOLA montana.*

LOPHIOLA aurea. A new North American genus, different, Mr. Ker remarks, from *Conostylis* of Brown, and *Argolasia* of Jussieu. to which it had been referred by Pursh.

TRADESCANTIA subaspera. A new species, related to, but specifically different from *virginica.*

TRADESCANTIA crassifolia. A native of Mexico, figured also in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, p. 59.

HELONIAS graminea. A new species, introduced by Lyon from Carolina.

The curiosity of the London botanists has been excited this summer by the flowering of the *Doryanthes excelsa*, at the Right Hon. Chas. Long's, Bromley, in Kent. This beautiful plant is of the lily tribe, and produces a head of fine crimson flowers, surrounded by bractes of the same colour, at the extremity of a stem ten feet high, clothed with leaves through the whole extent. This curious plant is a native of New South Wales, and was first described under the above name in the Transactions of the Linnean Society by Mr. Correa.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST is generally finished, with little exception, but in the northern extremities of the country, and no man has witnessed a finer season. Both the wheat and barley are an irregular crop; there will be partially good quantities, and fine samples, but the blight has been universal. Of beans a similar report is made. Oats, peas, and rye, are the most successful crop. The perfect goodness of the weather throughout the harvest has added immensely to the value of the wheat crop, and a considerable portion of the crop of the previous years remains still in the country. From the want of rain, grass has been so short that many have found it necessary to reduce their stocks of cattle. The turnip crop greatly injured also, excepting upon some favoured spots. Potatoes rise small, and considerably below an average crop. Clover and other seeds not productive. Hops full as good as could be expected.

The cattle markets, for both fat and lean stock, lower, milch cows excepted, which command high prices. Considerable importations from France of cattle and provisions, upon the southern and western coasts, had greatly reduced prices there, but the renewal of the duties on provisions, under an order of council, will impede or prevent the continuance of this provision trade.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton 4s. 4d. to 6s.—Veal 5s. to 7s.—Lamb 6s. to 8s.—Pork 6s. to 8s.—Bacon 6s. 8d. to 7s.—Irish ditto 5s. to 6s.—Fat 5s.—Skins 30s. to 50s.—Oil-cake 12l. 12s.—Potatoes 4l. to 6l.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 64s. to 90s.—Barley 26s. to 40s.—Oats 21s. to 33s.—The quartern loaf 15½d.—Hay 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 8l.—Straw 1l. 15s. to 2l. 8s.

Middlesex, Sept. 23, 1814.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 32.10. Aug. 31. Wind East.
Lowest 29.30. — 24. — S.W.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours,

4-tenths
of an inch.

This variation occurred between the middle of the day on the 6th inst. and the same hour on the 7th the change was accompanied with rain.

Thermometer.

Highest 75°. Aug. 23. Wind S.W.
Lowest 40°. Sept. 13. — N.E.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours,

15°.

The mercury was, as above, at 75° on the 23d ult.; and on the 24th it was not once higher than 60°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month will be noticed in the next report; it is but trifling. The whole month, at least since the 25th ult. has been remarkably fine, with the exception of the 7th inst. in which some rain fell. Though the thermometer has been at 75° but once, it has on four other days been as high as 74°. The wind has blown chiefly from the northerly points of the horizon, and on 16 days we have observed the vane point to the north-east. A finer harvest season can scarcely ever have occurred. Twenty-five days out of the 31 may be reckoned among those which we denominate brilliant, and, of the remainder, 2 may be set down as fair, and on the others rain fell.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

THE length of our extracts from the important Report of the Corn Committee precludes us from giving place to many recent public papers (unworthy of an age calling itself enlightened) which have lately appeared in SPAIN, ITALY, and FRANCE. A temporary re-action of Superstition and Folly seeks to impede the irresistible march of Truth and Philosophy; and the Jesuits, the Monastic Orders, the Inquisition, and other Instruments of political and religious Darkness, have been re-proclaimed in terms which would have better suited the age of Hildebrand than the fourth century after the discovery of printing, and the triumph of the reformation.

In America a species of predatory vindictive warfare is carried on, which makes humanity shudder, and which, when the causes and objects are considered, render it most painful to exert the prerogative of reason. A bloody battle took place, July 26, on the peninsula which separates Lake Erie from Lake Ontario, in which the American General Brown was the assailant, but without success, on the British army, under General Drummond. Both parties say the other was superior in numbers, and both charge on the other the greatest loss.

The British loss in this battle was, by official returns, 878 in killed, wounded, or prisoners, among whom were many field officers and the first and second in command, Generals Drummond and Ryall. Both sides claimed the victory;

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but on the day after the action the Americans fell back to Fort Erie, which, on the 15th of August, was assaulted by the British, who here met with a severe repulse, and, by the American account, lost 400 killed, among whom was their commander, Colonel Drummond, and 414 wounded and prisoners.

In the mean time the ascendancy of the British navy on the coast of the Atlantic enabled Admiral Cochrane, with a considerable fleet having a large body of troops on board, to enter the estuary of the Chesapeake, and spread terror among the inhabitants of the borders of its rivers. After some demonstrations against Baltimore, &c. they made a dash at WASHINGTON, and, having repulsed an American force suddenly collected at Bladensburg, entered that fine capital on the 24th of August, and had the glory of BURNING its chief buildings; after which, on the 25th, they retreated to their ships, with a loss of a naval captain and about 400 killed and wounded, trifling compared with the magnitude and probable future consequences of this enterprize.

In regard to an event which has few parallels in modern (or in what is mis-called civilized) warfare, except in the burning of Copenhagen; and on the species of similar hostility which has been avowed against all the cities of America, in certain diabolical London papers, we forbear, for obvious reasons, to express our opinions. We feel, and

we frankly confess it, that we live too near the events, and that our judgments may, by possibility, be misled by passion or prejudice. Yet, as such enormous mischiefs evidently attend the perpetration of these acts; and the name, the welfare, and everlasting character of our beloved country are made parties to them, we put it solemnly to all our readers whether it is not their duty to *doubt* in the spirit of philosophy, and to *enquire* as seekers after truth, in regard to the real causes and necessity of deeds which nothing but the strongest and most indubitable grounds of public danger can warrant or justify among people professing the Christian religion, calling themselves enlightened, and governed by the common laws of civilized nations!

VATTEL says, "that all damage done to the enemy unnecessarily, every act of hostility which does not tend to procure victory, and bring the war to a conclusion, is a licentiousness condemned by the law of nature. So the same law condemns every act of hostility which, of its own nature, and independently of circumstances, contributes nothing to the success of our arms, and does not increase our strength or weaken that of the enemy. Thus also the wanton destruction of public buildings and monuments, temples, tombs, statues, &c. is absolutely condemned, even by the voluntary law of nations, as never being conducive to the lawful object of war. The pillage and destruction of towns, the devastation of the open country, and setting fire to houses, are measures no less odious and detestable, on every occasion whenever they are evidently put in practice without absolute necessity or the most cogent reasons. But, as the perpetrators of such outrageous deeds might attempt to pal-

liate them under pretext of deservedly punishing the enemy,—be it here observed, that the natural and voluntary law of nations does not allow us to inflict such punishments, except for enormous offences against the law of nations; and even then it is glorious to listen to the voice of humanity and clemency, when rigour is not absolutely necessary."

We write too near the period of this conflagration to speak of it as it merits, either in regard to our own feelings or the convictions of others. But it is difficult to overcome the impressions derived from a virtuous education, during which we formed our opinions of city-burners from the classic authors, in their accounts of the deeds of the barbarian Goths, Huns, Gauls, and Vandals. In the records of history we do not recollect that any of the great Captains or Conquerors organized any legions of incendiaries, or considered fire-brands as legitimate weapons of war or instruments of glory; and we find that, among the moderns, many great commanders have refused to bombard a fortified town while under siege. In truth, the office of assassin and incendiary are happily excluded from the means of hostility among civilized nations; though nothing would be easier than to employ both with effect, if public law, the fear of retaliation, and principles of humanity, did not operate as a prohibition. Machiavel admired both for their cheapness; but this will not justify our case, for the armament engaged will cost, perhaps, twice as much as the value of the property destroyed. May we always defeat our enemies, when any real and implacable ones are to be found—but let our means be those of HONOUR, and our weapons be worthy of the BRAVE!

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE FREE CULTIVATION OF CORN.

ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq.

THE witness delivered in a paper, which was read, and is as follows:

"The following course includes all the crops necessary to be noted.

Expences:		£.	s.	d.
I. Turnips	.	8	8	10
II. Barley	.	9	4	11
III. Clover	.	7	2	4
IV. Wheat	.	9	13	11
V. Tares	.	7	6	4
VI. Oats	.	9	4	11
VII. Beans	.	9	6	4
VIII. Wheat	.	9	13	11
		70	1	6

The expences are under the supposition that rent is 40s. per acre; the far-

mer's capital 10*l.* per acre, and his profit charged of 10 per cent. on that capital.

The question is, what price of white corn will pay these expences, under the supposition that turnips are worth 5*l.*; tares 5*l.*; clover 7*l.*; and that beans produce 4 quarters, at 48s. per quarter.

Produce:		£	s.	d.
I. Turnips	.	5	0	0
II. Barley, 4 quarters at 44s.		8	16	0
III. Clover	.	7	0	0
IV. Wheat, 3 quarters, at 87s.		13	1	0
V. Tares	.	5	0	0
VI. Oats, 5 quarters, at 34s.		8	10	0
VII. Beans, 4 quarters, at 48s.		9	12	0
VIII. Wheat, 3 quarters, at 87s.		13	1	0
		70	0	0

The

The above calculation of expences is founded on the following detail of standing charges, which apply equally to every crop.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent	2	0	0
Average tithe, being the proportion of the returns to the circular letter of the board	0	9	7
Rates by the same rule	0	9	7½
Property and horse tax	0	3	9
Fences	0	2	0
Incidental expences	0	2	0
Interest of capital	1	0	0

The other charges of tillage, seed, harvest, &c. vary according to the crop."

What do you conceive to be the lowest price of corn, which will pay the farmer the late expences of cultivation?—I have made a careful estimate of that, and allowing the farmer 10 per cent. on his capital of 10*l.* per acre, on land of 40*s.* rent, I estimate that wheat must be 87*s.*; barley 44*s.*; and oats 34*s.* in order to balance those expences, including every expence, he will just then receive exactly 10 per cent. upon his capital. I have brought the estimate which explains that opinion.

"Comparison of the Expences of Arable Land in 1790, 1803, and 1813.

"In 1804 the Board of Agriculture sent a circular letter through the greater part of the kingdom, requesting returns of the expences of cultivating one hundred acres of arable land, in the two periods of 1790 and 1803; in 1814 a similar enquiry was made for the year 1813, and it is from the average of these returns, that the following table has been constructed:—

	1790.	1803.	1813.
	£	£	£
Rent*	88	121	161
Tithe	20	26	38
Rates	17	31	38
Wear and Tear	15	22	31
Labour	85	118	161
Seed	46	49	98
Manure	48	68	37
Team	67	80	134
Interest	22	30	50
Taxes	—	—	18
Total	411	547	771

The Rise from 1790 to 1803, is 33 per cent.

The Rise from 1803 to 1813, is 53 per cent.

The Rise from 1790 to 1803, (manure deducted) is . . . } 102 per cent,

* By the several returns it appears that rents vary in England from 1*l.* to 3*l.* but the present average on 42 farms is 32*s.*—
EDITOR,

You are speaking of land worth 40*s.* an acre?—I speak of land worth 40*s.* an acre; the average rent formed from the replies to the circular letter was only 32*s.* but the rent I have taken for this calculation is 40*s.* I do not apprehend that land of 32*s.* per acre will on an average produce any thing like three quarters, or 24 bushels.

Do you not think that the rent you have supposed of 40*s.* an acre is a very high one upon land, the average produce of which will be three quarters of wheat? —By no means; I let land higher myself that will not produce three quarters, and I have known many other persons do it also.

Mr. JOHN LAKE, Farmer, in Kent.

The witness delivers in a statement as follows:—1814. Agricultural expence on a system of six years, calculated for the county of Kent; produce of hay and straw confined to the farm; stubble, keep, and feed from straw set against threshing and carrying the corn out; wheats 84*s.* beans 42*s.* oats 32*s.* per quarter, calculated at 5 per cent. only for investment; rent 25*s.* per acre.

In the first year the balance against the farmer on the FALLOW was 9*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*—in the second year, on the OATS, it would be reduced 6*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*—in the third year, on the BEANS, 6*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*—in the fourth, on the WHEAT, 2*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*—in the fifth, on the CLOVER, 2*l.* 3*s.*—and in the 6th, on the WHEAT, a profit would result of 2*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* which, divided by six years, would be an average profit of only 7*s.* 7*d.* per acre, though the interest of the capital would be 15*s.* for the time.

Supposing that wheat was 75*s.* and other grains in proportion, would there remain any rent for the landlord?—I think there would, making the necessary abatement from the prices which I have put here, and likewise all sorts of labour; it appears to me there would be a trifle remaining for rent.

Did you make any estimate what would remain for rent?—About 9*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

What interest do you allow on the capital of the farmer employed?—I allow 10 per cent. interest; no man will invest his capital at less I think.

What is the general idea among the farmers of the consequence of a free importation of corn being permitted?—That grain cannot be grown in this country.

Mr. JOHN BARANDON, a Merchant in the Corn Trade.

Have you imported a great quantity of corn into this country?—Yes; and

I have just now a few cargoes from the Baltic.

Do you know what those cargoes cost free on board in the Baltic?—Yes.

State how much a quarter?—Fifty shillings for wheat.

What is the expence of insurance and of conveyance, with the port charges in England?—The insurance and freight and port charges are about eighteen or nineteen shillings a quarter, which makes it 89s. in the river.

Can you state the insurance and the freight separately at peace prices?—Freights are a little lower now than they were a fortnight ago when mine arrived.

What is the freight per quarter?—It has been 10s. lately, but now it is perhaps at about 9s.

What is the price of insurance?—One and a half per cent.

What are the port charges here?—Between three and four shillings a quarter.

Are the freights likely to diminish?—Probably not; they are very low now.

If a free importation was to take place into this country, do you not think, generally speaking, grain can be imported cheaper from the Baltic than it can be grown here?—That is a question I cannot judge of; the prices were never cheaper in the Baltic than they now are, and at this price it costs 70s.; therefore there is no benefit in sending corn from the Baltic to this country; that which costs 70s. will fetch only the same price here now.

Is wheat as low in the Baltic now as you have ever known it?—I have never known it for twenty years lower than it is now.

Do you suppose that wheat can at any time be brought from Poland and landed in England, so as to secure a profit for those who are employed in the trade when wheat is at 70s.?—I believe not.

At 72s. do you suppose there would be a profit?—One, two, or three shillings, perhaps, but only very trifling, not worth while doing the business and sending it to this country; if there is not 15 or 20 per cent. the trade is not worth while.

At 75s. do you not suppose there would be a great importation from the Baltic?—Only if the prices went very low in the Baltic; if France exports wheat to this country, then the importation from the Baltic will be very little, and then perhaps the prices may fall lower in the Baltic.

MR. KENNETT KINGSFORD, a Miller.

Can you state to the committee the relative quality of foreign wheat and of home-grown wheat which you have ground?—We do not consider the quality of foreign wheat in general as so good as that of this country, particularly that of Essex, which is considered particularly fine.

Can you state to the committee, what it is in the foreign wheat that renders it desirable to mix it with other in the manufacture of bread?—We generally consider that it gives a strength to the flour, which pleases the baker.

Can you state to the committee the difference of price between any given quantity of wheat at market, and the same quantity when made into flour and delivered to the baker?—If I may draw the line on the present prices, the best wheat would now fetch 10s. per bushel, and the best flour is now selling at 13s. per bushel.

What quantity of flour does a bushel of wheat produce?—A quarter of wheat of eight Winchester bushels, we calculate, produces five bushels and a half; the best English wheat will exceed that.

What would a quarter of wheat of the first quality, such as you have mentioned in your previous answer, produce in flour?—If it was well manufactured it would produce six bushels, or rather exceed it.

What would be the value of those six bushels per bushel at present?—13s. a bushel at this present moment.

Is that answer made on the supposition of the wheat having cost 10s. per bushel?—Yes.

What other produce arises from a quarter of wheat such as you have already alluded to, besides the six bushels of flour?—About a bushel of middlings, and about five strikes of bran and pollard.

What is a strike?—A strike is a Winchester bushel.

What is the value of the bushel of middlings?—At this present moment about 7s.

What is the value of the five strikes of bran and pollard from wheat of the same quality?—About 3s. for the whole; at present, bran and pollard are selling exceedingly low, lower than has been known for many years.

Is the committee to understand, that a quarter of wheat of the first quality, value 80s. produces to you when resold in the market, for six bushels of flour at 13s. 3d. 18s.; for one bushel of middlings 7s.; and

and for five strikes of bran and pollard 3s.; making together 4l. 8s. ?—Yes.

What do you compute to be the outgoings in bringing it to your manufactory and carrying it to market?—We generally calculate that the whole of our expences from the mill, which is entirely water carriage, and the commission to the corn-factor in London, amounts to from five to six shillings per sack.

Can you state to the committee what the expence of carrying from the mill to the market, and the commission, would be upon the several articles of six bushels of flour, of one bushel of middlings, and of five strikes of barn and pollard?—From 7s. to 7s. 6d.

If the wheat costs you 4l. and the carriage to the London market 7s. 6d. does there then only remain sixpence of profit to indemnify you for the grinding and manufacturing of it?—We do not use the best wheat entirely to make a sack of flour for the London market; we purchase wheat of a lower quality to enable us to lower the average price; which wheat we generally purchase in the London market.

What may be the price of this wheat in the London market at the time the best wheat is selling at 4l.?—It may now be purchased at from 60s. to 70s.

Is the six bushels of flour which you have estimated at 13s. a bushel, composed in part of this inferior wheat, and in part of the wheat of better quality which you have bought for 4l.?—Yes.

Can you by any means give to the committee a statement of the profit which arises to the miller, upon any given quantity of wheat bought, as you state, at various prices, for the purpose of making flour of the best quality, the value of which you at present compute at 13s. per bushel?—The profit varies very much according to the season of the year. When the London market is overstocked with flour, the millers frequently do business without any profit whatever; at the latter part of the year, when the power is not so large, and the market not so fully stocked with flour, the profit is to a considerable amount.

MR. DAVID STEWART.

Since you were last here, have you turned your mind to the consideration of what are the circumstances which impede the progress of improvement in this country?—Yes, immediately after my examination.

Did you make any memorandums, that will enable you to state to the committee

what are in your opinion these impediments?—I did.

State the different impediments?—I consider the first and principal impediment, the allowing foreign corn to be imported into this country, at a rate below that at which it is possible to produce British and Irish corn, during the continuance of the present taxes and poor's rates. I consider as the next principal impediment, the arbitrary mode in which the tithes are in many instances taken, and the almost impossibility of getting tithe owners to enter into engagements, or grant leases of the tithes, the same as landlords do of land. Thirdly, the great number of land owners who do not grant any leases, and the still greater number who grant only very short ones. Fourthly, the great number of land owners, particularly in Ireland, who grant leases on lives, and allow the lands thus let to be under-let to other tenants in small lots, at rents which are too high. Fifthly, a want of proper arrangements previous to letting the lands, by which different farms are intermixed with each other, and ill situated with respect to the particular buildings to which the lands are attached; this applies to England and Scotland as well as Ireland. Sixthly, the letting lands in lots or quantities, not proportioned to the means of the persons who take the said lands. Seventhly, the landlords taking fines, and thereby diverting or withdrawing the capital which ought to be employed in agriculture. Eighthly, the want of agricultural knowledge and want of capital amongst the lower class of tenants in Great Britain and Ireland. Ninthly, the want of a sufficient bounty on exporting corn in cases of super-abundant crops, and when it is at prices below the rate at which it will defray the expence of producing it; it also occurs to me, that the want of a general inclosure bill is a very considerable impediment as applying to England. I consider some of the regulations respecting the poor laws as an impediment to agriculture in England, and some of the clauses which are frequently introduced into the leases.

Are you prepared to state what are the regulations in the poor laws, to which you have alluded?—In many instances, the magistrates in the country exercise a power of directing sums of money to be paid to persons to make up with their earnings, what they consider a sufficient sum to support those persons and their families, the tendency of which I conceive

ceive

ceive to be to render the persons to whom it is granted extremely idle; the result of which is, that those persons will not work for such wages as the farmer can afford to give to them, neither will they work at the same rate at which they do in Scotland and Ireland, where no such regulations exist; that I consider as one of the most injurious regulations, as tending to make the labourers idle and independent of their employers. I also consider that the certainty which the labouring classes have of being taken, what they call, proper care of in the workhouses and poorhouses, destroys that stimulus which they otherwise would have to exertion, and to a more industrious and regular conduct.

In your enumeration of the various impediments which you have now made to the committee, to the increase of the produce of the country, are not you disposed to think that free importation from abroad would operate more severely than any other?—I am.

That is, under the present expensive mode of culture and the increased taxation of this country?—Exactly so; I conceive it is impossible for the farmers of this country to produce corn at any thing like the price at which foreign corn, as far as I can get information, can be sold in this country.

MR. WILLIAM TURNBULL, of East Lothian.

From your knowledge as a farmer, what do you think will be the consequence of a free importation of grain?—The ruination of the agriculturists.

When you say that the agriculture of the country would be ruined, do you mean that they could not go on under the present system of taxation, and with the present expensive mode of cultivation?—That is exactly what I mean, from the great expense we are at in cultivating the land.

Have you formed any opinion of the price of wheat, barley, and oats necessary to remunerate the farmers of this country under the present system of cultivation?—I have an idea, provided that the rents are conformable to what I take them at.

State your idea?—84s. a quarter for wheat, 40s. for barley, 36s. for oats.

MR. JOHN BRODIE, of Scong Hall, in East Lothian.

To what amount do you at present rent?—About 6000*l.* a year; that includes my own property; I pay rent for it during the life of a lady; I bought it subject to her life interest in it.

Can you state the quantity of land you occupy?—About nineteen hundred Scotch acres.

From your experience as a farmer, can you state to the committee any idea of the prices of wheat, barley, and oats, which it would require to remunerate the farmer in the mode in which your farm is cultivated?—Reckoning at the rents that have been paid for land for the last seven years, I calculate that to remunerate the farmer, it would require 2*l.* 2*s.* per boll for wheat, from 30*s.* to 32*s.* for barley, and 25*s.* for oats, pease, and beans; a boll of wheat, pease, and beans, is somewhere about four per cent. above half a Winchester quarter; of barley and oats three-quarters Winchester make pretty near four of our bolls.

When you speak of remunerating the farmer, what is the profit you calculate upon the capital employed which the farmer ought to receive?—I think he ought to have somewhat better than ten per cent.

Have you formed any opinion what will be the consequence of a free importation of grain being permitted from abroad into this country?—I am not a judge what effect that might have; but, were the price reduced greatly below what I have stated, it would be ruination to all the different farmers who have taken land within the last seven years.

To what do you attribute principally the superior rents that are paid in Scotland over those that are generally given in England?—I suppose principally because the tythes and the poor's rates in England operate against the farmer.

There is, in Scotland, a great deal of land cultivated of a very inferior quality to that which you are employed in cultivating, is there not?—Yes; the rents in East Lothian are very different, according to the quality of the land; land in East Lothian is let from nearly 8*l.* an acre down to 1*l.* an acre, and in some parts of the country a great deal less; but I speak of cultivated land.

In the event of the prices falling lower than you have stated, would not the farmers withdraw their capital from the poorer soils?—The poorer soils would be the first to feel any depression.

Are you not of opinion, that the poorer soils would, in many instances, be turned into grass?—I think so; it is only from the high prices that the farmers are enabled to cultivate the poor soils.

Those prices you have mentioned would

would, in your opinion, enable the farmer to go on in the present mode of cultivation which he pursues, would they not?—I think so.

If grain fell under those prices, you are of opinion, that the produce of the country would be greatly diminished?—Farmers of capital may labour under the depression of prices for some time; but were it to be much diminished for a continuance, it would in time take their capital out of their hands; and all improvements, in my opinion, would immediately cease.

Capital required for the cultivation of a farm of 420 Scotch acres* in EAST LOTHIAN, value 6*l.* per Scottish acre.

	£.	s.
20 work horses, at 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	1,050	0
1 saddle ditto	45	0
Milk cows	100	
40 cattle for feeding in straw-yard with turnips, at 15 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	630	0
400 sheep for turnip feeding, 2 <i>s.</i>	750	0
1105 bolls seed wheat, at 42 <i>s.</i>	220	10
125 ditto barley, at 30 <i>s.</i>	37	10
125 ditto oats, at 25 <i>s.</i>	31	5
170 ditto beans, at 25 <i>s.</i>	87	10
Seed potatoes and tares for 15 acres	20	0
Grass and turnip seeds	105	0
Keep of 21 horses for a year	550	0
10 ploughmen and a boy's wages for one year	425	0
Upper servant and two labourers ditto	132	0
Horse-harness and other labouring utensils	400	0
Saddler, wright, and smith's accounts, first year	100	0
A threshing machine	250	0
Sheep-burdles, say	100	0
Hand-hoeing & weeding turnip and grain	150	0
Reaping and harvesting	280	0
Exclusive of furniture and housekeeping	5,463	15

Probable average produce:	£.	s.
140 acres of wheat, 10 bolls per acre, 1,400 bolls, at 42 <i>s.</i>	2,940	0
85 ditto barley, at 10 bolls per acre, 350 bolls, at 30 <i>s.</i>	525	0
35 ditto oats, at 12 bolls per acre, is 420 bolls, at 25 <i>s.</i>	525	0
Carried up	3,990	0

* The Scotch acre contains one-fifth more than the English.

† The boll of wheat, peas, and beans, in Scotland, is about four per cent. more than four bushels Winchester. The boll of barley and oats is just six Winchester bushels.

	£.	s.
Brought up	3,990	0
55 acres of beans, at 8 bolls per acre, is 440, at 25 <i>s.</i>	550	0
7 ditto tares, at 10 <i>l.</i> per acre	70	0
8 ditto potatoes, at 10 <i>l.</i> ditto	80	0
70 ditto turnips, at 8 <i>l.</i>	560	0
70 ditto grass, at 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	514	10
	5,764	10
Yearly expence of labour	2,313	0
Seeds	386	15
Rent	2,520	0
	5,219	15
	544	15

Yearly expence of cultivation:	£
Keep of horses	550
Ploughmen and a boy's wages	425
Upper servant and two labourers	132
Hand-hoeing & weeding different crops	150
Reaping and harvesting	280
Threshing, dighing, and expence in marketing grain	120
Repairs on saddler's, wright's, and smith's work	200
Upholding stock of horses	120
Repairs on houses and fences	40
Ditto threshing machine	25
Grass and turnip seeds	105
Property tax	120
Assessed ditto	30
Composition for statute labour on the roads	16
About 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> per acre	2,313

Mr. JOHN DEANE PARKER, *Miller, of Canterbury.*

Is there any peculiar quality in the foreign wheat, that renders a mixture of it necessary or desirable in the making of bread?—Generally, immediately after the harvest, we consider that a mixture of the foreign with the home-grown wheat, improves the quality of the flour from the home-grown wheat.

What in the foreign wheat renders it desirable to mix it in the manufacture of bread?—I consider that it is the age, and its having undergone what is called a perspiration, that the moisture is exhausted by its lying a long while in the vessel, and that it comes in a drier state than our own produce does, immediately to our manufacture, in consequence of its having undergone that fermentation, as it were, that the moisture is drawn out from it.

What quantity of flour does a bushel of wheat generally produce?—I have here a statement of the produce of five quarters of wheat, weighing 56 lbs. a bushel: the produce of fine flour is 13 cwt. and 2 quarters; the further produce

produce of middlings, is 2 cwt. and 2 quarters; the further produce for animals fine pollard, is 1 cwt. and 8 lbs.; coarse pollard, 2 quarters and 8 lbs.; bran, 1 cwt. 2 quarters, and 24 lbs.

What is the present market price of a quarter of dry white wheat of the best quality?—From 78s. to 4*l.*; I have given myself 4*l.* at Canterbury this week.

How much flour will that quarter of wheat produce?—I should apprehend from five bushels and a half to six bushels.

What quantity of middlings?—The middlings will be rather less than two quarters, I should think one quarter and fourteen pounds as nearly as I can judge; the greater the quantity of flour, the less will be the middlings in proportion.

What quantity of fine pollard?—I suppose about 20 lbs.

What quantity of coarse pollard?—About 7 lbs.

What quantity of bran?—About 25 lbs.

These together constitute the whole produce that bear any value?—Yes.

Is not a bushel of wheat of a definite weight?—Yes, 56 lbs.

What is the present value of six bushels of flour of that quality?—78s.

What is the value of 1 quarter and

14 lbs. of middlings from that quantity of wheat at the present market price?—About 5s.

What is the value of 20 lbs. of fine pollard?—About 1s.

What is the value of 7 lbs. of coarse pollard?—I should suppose very little more than 4*d.*

What is the value of 25 lbs. of bran?—About 1s. 3*d.*

Then the gain of the miller in this operation is the difference between 4*l.* the value of the wheat, and 4*l.* 5s. 7*d.* the produce of these different articles, is it not?—Certainly, if I have stated them correctly at the moment.

Cannot you intermix with wheat of the finest and driest quality, a quantity of white wheat, that from its want of the same dryness would bring an inferior price, and at the same time produce flour that would sell at a price equally high?—Certainly; I would wish to make this observation, that in our general practice we certainly do that, but that the flour would not be of so excellent a quality as the flour produced from the white wheat alone, but certainly of as good a quality as would be necessary for general consumption.

(Conclusion.)

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 19th, two murderers, Mitchell and Hollings, were executed opposite Newgate. The September Sessions at the Old Bailey was great beyond example, there having been nearly 500 commitments! Twenty-four were capitally convicted; seven to be transported for life; three for fourteen years; and forty-three for seven years.

By the removal of the Docks out of the City, the Corporation of London have lost the lucrative appointment of city gauger.

Fleet-street is about to be illuminated with the gas of coal.

The New Debtors' Prison has been greatly enlarged since we noticed it a few months ago, and it promises to become one of the most considerable buildings in the metropolis.

Mr. Chantrey's statue of the King is about to be put up in the Common-Council Room, Guildhall.

It appears that the sums received at the doors of Drury-lane theatre in 1812-3, were 75,242*l.* on 205 nights; and, in 1813-4, 68,329*l.* on 247 nights. The private boxes produced respectively 3683*l.* and 1865*l.*

The fire at Bankside, noticed in our last, consumed the oil-mills of Messrs. Wardle, the corn-warehouses of Messrs. Hammock and Co., and Hair and Co., Jones's iron-foundry, and Gooding and Co.'s dying-manufactory; making a total loss of 150,000*l.*

MARRIED.

At Hanworth, Capt. Greenlaw, R. N. to Miss Palmer, of Hammersmith.

Mr. Joseph Cooper, of the Borough, to Miss Swaine, of Upper Kennington-place.

Mr. W. Venables, of Queen Hihe, to Miss Ann Fronow.

Mr. Latimer, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Eliza Skelton, of Hatton Garden.

Sir George Jackson, of Beach Hill, to Mrs. Day.

Mr. John Anson, of Aldgate, to Miss Sarah Davis.

A. Bush, esq. of Montague-place, to Miss Ellen Forster, of Nottingham.

William Ellis, esq. of Hatton Garden, to Miss Catharine Wolston, of Tor-Newton; and E. Ellis, esq. of Tavistock-place, to Miss Frances Wolston.

T. Kendall, esq. of Southampton-place, to Miss Caroline Seyer, of Bristol.

Thomas

Thomas Berkley, esq. of Keppel-street, to Miss Young.

Mr. James Dowling, of the Middle-Temple, to Miss Maria Sheene, of Kentish-Town.

Mr. Charles Beard, of Hoxton-square, to Miss Ann Daydon, of City Terrace.

At Mitcham, G. B. Grenville, esq. to Miss Fanny Hinchliff.

James Hale, esq. of the Retreat, South Lambeth, to Miss Sarah Vincent, of Calne.

At Lambeth, the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson, brother of Lord Grantham, to Lady Sarah Hobart.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Wynward, of the 1st guards, to Miss Louisa Warner.

Mr. Isaac Samuel, of Leman-street, to Miss Henrietta Samuel.

D. Langton, esq. of Hatton Garden, to Miss Anne Beale, of Kingston.

Mr. W. Sillington, of Adam-street, to Miss Mary Singer, of Princes street.

J. E. Johnson, esq. E. I. C. service, to Miss Jane Cleveland, of York-place.

James Heygate, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Anna Mackmurdo, of Clapton.

J. C. Cameron, esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Dowbiggin, of Kensington square.

Mr. J. B. Phillips, to Miss Jemima Dickens, of Jamaica Wharf.

Edward Cockell, esq. of Hackney-road, to Miss Maria Woodcock.

At Fulham, the Rev. J. H. Randolph, to Miss Sarah Wilson, daughter of R. W. esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Mr. John Weirham, of Clapton, to Miss Susan Conder.

J. S. Munnings, esq. of Upper Guildford-st. to Miss A. A. Jackson, of Kentish-Town.

Mr. Ant. Highmore, jun. of King-street, to Miss Sarah Crawley, of Welwyn.

Mr. John Clabon, of Token-house-yard, to Miss M. A. Moxon, of Vauxhall.

T. C. Treslove, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Emily Dickenson, of Great James-street.

Lieut. Col. Chester, 3rd guards, to Miss Digby, of Richmond-park.

At Chiswick, Robert Beachcroft, esq. to Miss Claudina Zoffany.

E. W. B. Webster, esq. of Hyde, to Miss Purkis, of Hampstead.

P. E. Flanigan, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Genn, of Greenwich Hospital.

Stephen Waters, esq. of Aldermanbury, to Miss Barnes, City-road.

Francis Wingrave, esq. of the Strand, to Miss H. Elderkin, of Keyston, Hunts.

Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. to Miss Charlotte Adamson, of Hill-street.

Mr. Charles Pownall, of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Sophia Grecham.

Mr. W. H. Hewitt, of Clapham Common, to Miss Maria Field, of Brixton Rise.

The Rev. W. D. Conybeare, of Kensington, to Miss S. A. Rankin.

Mr. Richard Archdeacon, of Bow, Middlesex, to Miss Eliz. Keys, of Mile End, Old-Town.

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Died.] At Wandle-house, Wandsworth, Mrs. Reece.

In Surry-place, 71, Simeon Warner, esq.

In Lower Brook-street, Mrs. Clive.

At Lambeth, 74, Mr. John Brett.

74, Sir John Pollen, bart. one of the benchers of Lincoln's-Inn.

At Malvern, Miss Holland, daughter of the late H. H. esq. of Sloane-place.

At Croydon, James Henshaw, esq.

In Fenchurch-street, 47, Mrs. Means.

In Hunter-street, James Anderson, esq. late of Prince of Wales's Island.

In Sloane-street, 80, Richard Harman, esq.

In S. Audley-street, 17, Miss S. Chevalier.

At Edmonton, 44, John Whitbread, esq.

At Ewell, Mrs. Ann Waghorn.—76, Sir George Glynn, bart. rector of that place.

At Southall Green, 76, Mrs. M. Barrett.

In Manchester-buildings, John Parkhouse, esq. 61, secretary to the Carnatic commissioners.

At Clapton, 70, Mrs. Ann Hammerton, relict of the late Alderman H.

In Somers' Town, Mr. W. Lee.

76, Mr. Arthur Ball, accountant to the Hudson-Bay Company.

In 'Change Alley, Mr. W. S. Blake.

At the Finsbury Repository, 38, Mr. C. E. Hull.

At Egham, W. James Jones, esq.

In Edward-street, James C. Murphy, esq. architect.

In Gray's-Inn, 74, Edw. Van Harthals, esq.

In S. Audley-street, suddenly, Mr. Jasper Devonsmith.

In Queen square, 21, Mr. Andrew Moody.

At North Brixton, Mrs. Irving.

At Highgate, 71, Mrs. Wagstaff.

In Haydon-sq. 39, Mrs. Mary Horder.

In Piccadilly, 41, Mr. Edward Jones, linen-draper.

At S. Lambeth, Mrs. Mant, rel. of J. M. esq.

In New Bond-street, Mrs. Ann Tuckey.

In Woburn-place, 45, W. Barker, esq.

At Richmond, 52, Richard Smith, esq.

In Phillimore-place, 75, John Green, esq.

In Brook-Green-lane, Miss Parry.

At Walton-on-Thames, 26, Miss Catharine Shrine.

At Chertsey, Capt. John Ker.

At Bedford, Mrs. Sarah Harvey, of the Black Dog.

At Layton, 32, Mr. Kennet Dixon, of Angel-court.

In Fleet-street, 60, Mrs. Dutton.

At Hornsey, 48, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, late hop-factor.

At Islington, 75, Mrs. Agnes Browne.

At Camberwell, 71, John Woodbridge, esq.

In Furnival's-Inn, 49, John Dayrell Martin, esq.

At Kensington, 84, W. Edwards, esq. many years accountant-general to the Bank of England.

In G. Russell-street, 17, Miss Ann Latham.

In Stangate-st. 46, Mr. Thomas Kitton.

In Carlton-place, 30, Mrs. Eliz. Lowe.

2 M

Suddenly,

Suddenly, *Philip Bewicke, esq.* of Win-pole-street.

In Park-street, 30, *Mrs. Rebecca Addis.*

In Greek-street, 68, *Mr. Richard Lea*, many years a respectable bookseller, chiefly in the old line.

At Kensington, *Mrs. Johnson.*

56, *Mr. George Golding*, many years an eminent music publisher, and instrument manufacture, of Pall Mall and Soho-square; a man of great activity and useful enterprise in his business, whose loss will be long felt by the public, and regretted by his friends.

At his father's house, in Great Ormond-street, aged 22, beloved and lamented by all who knew him, *Mr. William Shearman*, the last surviving son of W. Shearman, M.D.

After a short illness, *Thomas Spence*, author of several political tracts, &c. He devised and published a plan, by which all human kind could be provided with sustenance without pauperism. His writings evinced a most disinterested desire to serve mankind. In 1801, he met with a state-prosecution, was convicted, and endured a year's incarceration, and was also subject to a fine, of which he ever after boasted, and used to say it would be the means of one day ushering his doctrines into universal notice. In private life, he was social, cheerful, punctual, and just. His remains were attended by a numerous throng of political admirers. Appropriate medallions were distributed, and a pair of scales preceded his corps, indicative of the justice of his views. One of his friends made an oration over his grave, illustrative of his public and private qualities.

In Parliament-place, Westminster, 85, *Edward Hussey Delaval, esq.* of Seaton-Delaval, Northumberland, and Dodington, Lincolnshire, fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Societies of Upsal and Göttingen, of the Institute of Bologna, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, &c. &c. He was the author of several learned works, and valuable discoveries in optics and experimental philosophy. The ancestor of the very ancient family of Delaval came into England with William the Conqueror, to whom he was nearly related, whose standard he bore at the battle of Hastings, and was, by that monarch, rewarded for his services, with the barony of Seaton-Delaval, Northumberland, in which estate and mansion Mr. Delaval is succeeded by his nephew Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. M.P. for Norfolk.

At Deptford, 70, *Mr. Daniel Isaac Eaton*, formerly a paper-maker at Kingston, but, for the last twenty-five years, known as an undaunted publisher of pamphlets in opposition to the foreign and domestic policy of the British cabinet. In this perilous and unthankful employment, he became the object of six successive prosecutions, from all which he was relieved, by the independence of the juries by whom the charges were

tried. Wearied however by these attacks on his liberty and means, he retired to Stratford, near Bow; but, a few years since, he re-opened a shop in Ave-Maria-lane, where, having published some indefensible books against the Christian religion, and law, instead of reason, being employed to answer them, Eaton was imprisoned eighteen months in Newgate, fined, and made to give security for his future good behaviour. His last work was called *Ecce Homo*, for which he was again prosecuted, but released on giving up the name of the author. He was a man of unshaken intrepidity, and so immovably tenacious in his opinions that the penalties of martyrdom would not have appalled him from the public promulgation of what he thought right. Of his honesty, his poverty and simple habits afforded an undoubted test. It merits notice however that, although disloyalty was urged against him as his prominent crime, yet, from a family connection in the royal household, he happened to be personally known to the King from their mutual childhood, and had in consequence repeated conversations with his Majesty, even since he began his patriotic career. For the king, personally, he always expressed an enthusiastic affection, considering all that was wrong in the administration of the government, as the malignant effect of the mistaken reasonings or turpitude of his ministers.

The late Duchess of Buccleugh.—The premature death of the Duchess of Buccleugh must be regarded by all who had any knowledge of her virtues as a public calamity. By one of those mysterious dispensations, which confound the wisdom and disappoint the presumptuous calculations of man, this illustrious female has been arrested, amidst a career of varied and extensive usefulness, which entitled her more, perhaps, than any other individual of the same station, to be ranked among the benefactors of her species. She felt that she was called on to walk an extensive round of beneficence, and she obeyed the call with alacrity and zeal. The bounties of Providence were in her hands, employed in promoting the legitimate end for which they were bestowed, and a thousand voices will be raised to attest, from their own joyful experience, that she was "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame;—that the blessing of him who was ready to perish came upon her, and she caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." The education of the poor was no less an object in which her Grace displayed a benevolent interest, than the supply of their bodily wants. She founded and personally superintended several establishments for the education of the poor in different parts of the country, within the sphere of her influence, and assisted in a more indirect manner, many other institutions of a similar kind. The first wish of her heart indeed was to do good, and that wish an active

and intelligent mind enabled her in no common degree to perform. She was not satisfied with making others the almoners of her charity. She visited in person the abodes of want and wretchedness—she administered with her own hands to the necessities of the poor, and subjected herself to no trifling privations that she might promote the happiness of her dependants. There was something indeed, in every part of her character, so far surpassing the common standard of humanity that it is impossible to dwell on the remembrance of it without a sacred and solemn feeling, approaching to veneration.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. JAMES BLATCH, B.D. to the vicarage and parish church of Basingstoke, with the chapels of Basing and Up-Nately, Hants, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D. the last incumbent. Patrons, the President and Scholars of Magdalen-college, in this university.

Rev. JOSEPH LIGHTFOOT, M.A. fellow of Queen's-college, to the rectory of Enham with Upton Grey, Hants, vacant by the death of the Rev. Arthur Atkinson. Patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's-college.

The Hon. and Rev. THOMAS DE GREY, (who has resigned the Archdeaconry of Winchester,) to the Archdeaconry of Surrey, void by the death of the Rev. J. Carver, B.C.L.

Rev. W. ALMOND, M.A. to the rectory of St. Peter's, in Nottingham, void by the cession of the Rev. J. Staunton. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. A. W. SHAKESPEAR, of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to the valuable vicarage of Wapley-cum-Codrington, Gloucestershire.

Rev. GEORGE FRANCIS BARLOW, clerk, M.A. was instituted to the rectory of Burgh, in Suffolk, on the presentation of Miles Barne, Esq. of Sotterly-hall.

Rev. H. DYSON, rector of Baughurst, Hants, to the rectory of Wexham, Bucks. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. THOMAS WHITAKER, M.A. to the vicarage of Weybread St. Mary, in Bury, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Wm. Edge. Patron, the Rev. John Edge, of Ipswich.

Rev. G. TAYLOR, B.A. to the rectory of Marlingford, Norfolk. Patrons, Luke Foreman, Esq. the Rev. John Chandler, and Mrs. Grace Greene, widow.

Rev. J. LYNN, late minor canon of Rochester, to the rectory of Calbee, in Cumberland.

Rev. R. FISKE, B.D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to the rectory of Lofts and vicarage of Elmdon, Essex, vacated by the death of the Rev. J. Smith. Patron, J. Wilks, Esq.

Rev. S. C. COLLINS, to the rectory of St. John's, Exeter. Patron, the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. JOHN KAVE, M.A. tutor and fellow of Christ college Cambridge, elected master of that society, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Browne.

R. PRETYMAN, esq. to the mastership of St. John's-hospital, Northampton. Patron, his father, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. MORGAN PRICE, to the rectory of Talachdu, Breconshire.

Rev. WM. DONVILLE, to the rectory of Munsley, Herefordshire.

Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM CAPEL, vicar of Watford, appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains.

Rev. J. CROFTS, to the perpetual curacies of Hurst and Ruscombe, Berks.

The Hon. and Rev. A. G. LEGGE is appointed to the Archdeaconry of Winchester, in the room of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. De Grey, resigned.

Rev. MR. STONE, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever, with Stratton, Northampton, and Popham chapels, Hants. Patron, Sir T. Baring, Bart.

Rev. W. GARNIER, chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, to the living of Brightwell, near Wallingford, Berks.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WE have the pleasure to announce that a steam-boat from Dundee lately arrived at Newcastle quay. She is 10 feet longer than the Tyne steam-packet, draws only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet water when loaded, and made her passage from Shields, against the tide, in *one hour and twenty minutes!* She came over the bar in grand style, notwithstanding a very high sea running. On announcing the event of a sea-voyage made by one of these vessels, we cannot avoid paying a tribute of respect to Mr. ROBERT FULTON, the inventor; nor can

we refrain from congratulating ourselves on the success with which we have, from time to time, recorded their introduction.*

Married.] Cuthbert Ridley, esq. of Birtley Hall, to Mrs. Nevens.

At West Bolden, Capt. Barber, to Miss Spencer. Capt.

* The discerning readers of the Monthly Magazine are doubtless aware that our exertions in bringing before the public, and in recommending to adoption, (though never aided, and often opposed, by our brother journalists), have been a chief means of establishing
2 M 2 Vaccination,

Capt. Dale, to Miss Wilton, of Newcastle.

At Stockton, Mr. George Goundry, to Miss Mason.

John Foster, esq. of East Shaftoe, to Miss Bell, of Gallow-hill.

Isaac Sparke, esq. of Simmerrods, to Miss E. M. Shaftoe, of Carry Coats Hall.

Mr. Hepple, surgeon, of Staindrop, to Miss Liddell, of Newcastle.

At Jarrow, Mr. J. W. Roxby, to Miss Ann Forsyth, of S. Shields.

Died. At Newcastle, 46, deeply regretted, the Rev. W. McConnell, twenty years the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Gateshead.—Captain Thomas Wiley.—Mr. John Charlton.—64, Mrs. D. Watson.—45, Mrs. H. Halliday.—36, Mr. Is. Spencer.—61, Mrs. Tolly, of Newgate-street.—32, Mr. Moses Marshall.—23, Miss E. Usher.—In Anderson place, the daughter of Lady Mary Ross.

At Sunderland, 48, Mr. Geo. Pallister.—20, Miss Ann Ranson.—Suddenly, Mr. Paicey.—Mr. John Davison.—Mrs. Orwin.

At North Shields, 63, Miss Sadler.—70, Mrs. Mary Newton.—Mrs. Ann Temple.—85, Mr. Martin Burt.—62, Mr. W. Bowie.

At Durham, 28, Mrs. Richardson.—48, Mr. George Peveral.—82, Mrs. Alice Farrow.

At Alnwick, 63, Mrs. Mather.

At Tynemouth, 77, Mr. W. Hervey.—77, Mrs. M. Bennett.

At Linton, Mrs. Awburn.—At Leadgate, 81, Mr. S. Rowell.—At Molesden, 34, Mr. W. Potts.—At Corbridge, 83, Mr. R. C. Charlton.—At Duddoe, 76, Mr. J. Richardson.—At Ryhope, Thomas Head, esq. formerly a ruff-merchant.—At Rothbury, 69, Mr. Tho. Arckle.—At Whitburn, 52, Mrs. Storer.—At Templecroft, Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson.—At Langton, Mr. W. Clark, from his getting entangled in his threshing machine, a species of fatal acci-

dent which we have had too many occasions to record.—At Willington, 69, John Greenwell, esq.—At Falsstone, 68, the Rev. John Stubbs, a scholar, and a worthy and pious man.—At Alston, 43, Henry Walton, esq. mineralogist.—At Middleton, 79, Mr. Mark Sherlock.—At Riding, 95, Mr. Geo. Wallace.—At Adderstone, Mr. W. Watson.—At Hopewell, suddenly, Mr. W. Burdy, much lamented.—At Barmston, Mrs. Crofton.—At Denwick, Mrs. Morrison.—At Silloans, 24, Mr. J. Richardson.—At Cockerton, 53, Mrs. Jane Fogg.—At Shelford, 55, Mrs. Cooper.—At Sherburn House, 84, Mr. John Walton.—At Ryton, 22, Mr. John Grey.—77, Mrs. Hutchinson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The corporation of Carlisle, much to their honour, are making great improvements in that city, which will not only ornament it, but tend to the recreation and health of the inhabitants. The road between the Irish gate and the court-houses is clearing; a parapet wall is building to prevent accidents from the steep and dangerous bank on the right side of that road; and the ground is to be gravelled, so as to afford one of the pleasantest promenades in the city, commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Caldew, and the mountains of Westmoreland. A road has been projected to communicate with that leading to Mr. Pattinson's brewery, which has long been required. It is also intended, as soon as the bridge over the Eden can be finished, to throw new bridges over the Caldew. We conclude the public spirited corporation of Carlisle is an open one, because close corporations have no motive to serve the public, being in truth the small heads of that Hydra which has so long abused the people of England.

By the market-table of the *Westmoreland Advertiser*, it appears that, in Kendal market, potatoes fetch a halfpenny per pound, butter 14d., beef from 5d. to 9d., mutton 6d. to 9d., salmon 8d. to 10d., and eggs 8d. per dozen.

An affray lately took place at Workington, between the town's people and some Irish labourers, which terminated in some of the parties being committed to Carlisle goal.

A most beautiful *streamer* was observed here on Sunday night, the 11th, having much the appearance of a rainbow. Its direction was nearly from east to west; the air perfectly calm, and the sky studded with innumerable stars, which seemed to acquire a milder lustre from the pale steady light of the stranger, which made its appearance about a quarter before eight, and continued nearly three quarters of an hour, when it gently faded away, and was seen no more.—*Cumberland Packet*.

Married. At Dalston, the Rev. Thomas Young, Fellow of Trinity College, and Rector

Vaccination, the Life Boat, the Gas Lights, the Steam Boat and Steam Waggon, the Telegraph, the Rotation of Crops, Stereotype Printing, the Interrogative System of Instruction, Bell's and Lancaster's Systems, &c. &c. &c.; besides correcting mischievous errors relative to the warlike policy of the state, to the pretensions of anonymous criticism, to the severity and administration of the Penal Laws, to provisions for Misery and Poverty, to the Duties of Juries, to the economy of Goals, to the Laws of Debtor and Creditor, to the Slave Trade and Slavery, &c. &c. &c. To look back on our exertions on these and on many other topics, on which we have enjoyed the happiness of influencing the public decision and practices, is our honest pride; and to remind our less attentive or junior readers, of the success of our endeavours on points of such acknowledged utility, will not, we trust, be thought indecorous.

Rector of Gilling East, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Blamire, esq. of the Oaks.

Died.] At Carlisle, 51, Mr. John Hind.—38, Mr. John Welsh.—Mr. T. Mulcaster.—64, Mrs. Jane Giles.—29, Mrs. Pickering.—22, Mr. John Armstrong.—13, Mrs. Jane Bunton.—70, Mrs. M. Holme, S.F.—40, Mr. G. How.—26, Mr. W. Hetherington.

At Whitehaven, 60, Mr. James Grayson.—Mr. John Christie, from Jamaica—80, Mr. M. Forster.—Capt. N. Frazer.—76, Mr. John Birkett.—65, Mrs. Piper, S.F.

At Appleby, 76, W. Wilkin, esq. distributor of stamps.—74, Mr. James McCartney.

At Wigton, 34, Mr. R. Dodson.—34, Mrs. S. Matthew.

At Penrith, 84, Mr. John Moss.—83, Mrs. Mary Watson.—Mr. George Kirkbride, only son of Mr. J. K. and a draughtsman of uncommon abilities.

At Kendal, 65, Mrs. Cicely Crewdson, S.F. and much regretted.—60, Mr. J. Duglinson.—Mrs. Gaskarth.—76, Mrs. Jane Stuart.—27, Mr. Peter Chapman.

At Kirkoswald, 63, Mrs. H. Hodson.—At Mirkbooth, 27, Mr. T. Jefferson.—At Hole, M.s. A. Fothergill.—At Brongham, the Rev. R. Frankland.—Near Dalston, by a fall from his horse, Dr. Watson.—At Kirkby Lonsdale, 55, Mr. John Stockdale.—At Burton, Mr. Joseph Barney.—At Holm Rook, 78, Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. admiral of the blue, and first captain to Lord Nelson when a boy.—At Barton, 84, Mr. P. Grindall.—At Beck, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Dodston.

YORKSHIRE.

Some pious ladies have formed themselves into a society at Leeds to convert the Jews. The Rev. Legh Richmond has been very active on this subject.

Mr. Sadler, jun. ascended in his balloon from York, on the 24th of August, and in forty-five minutes descended near Craike, twelve miles distant.

The Lunatic Asylum, at York, which has engaged the public attention, will undergo a complete reformation. A numerous meeting of the governors was held at York, (his Grace the Lord Archbishop in the chair,) who sat from eleven in the morning till near eight in the evening, and again on the following day for several hours. The offices of apothecary, steward, and matron, are in consequence declared vacant, and the public are deeply indebted to those noblemen and gentlemen who have the spirit and ability to root out the abuses that have so long existed, to the dishonour of the institution.

The proprietors of the Sheffield opposition coaches have given peremptory orders to their coachmen, not to pass each other on the road, unless when stopping, and any coachman acting contrary to these orders will be discharged.

A new bridge is about to be built across the Ouse at York.

A canal is proposed at Pocklington, and large subscriptions entered into.

The committee of the subscription at Hull, for the relief of prisoners of war, have acquainted the subscribers, that they have already given from the money raised for the above purpose, as follows, viz. to

32 Masters,	10 guineas each.....	336	0
37 Mates	5 ditto	194	5
16 Widows	4 ditto	67	4
1 ditto	5 ditto	5	5
130 Men	4 ditto	546	0
5 Boys	2 ditto	10	10

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Such is the portentous diminution of the value of the currency, that the late Miss Stackhouse's *unleased* estates, at Burnall and Hartlington, in Craven, were last week sold for 7,589l. the rent of the former being 35l. produced 2,035l. and of the latter, being 110l. produced 5,544l. It merits notice, that the newspapers which mention this fact, describe it as a proof of the increased value of land, which is a *fixed* commodity, instead of describing it as a proof of the diminished value of the *variable* commodity of money. Such instances prove the latter, if they prove any thing; but, if capricious values are given, then they prove nothing.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Walton, of Doncaster, to Miss M. Wilkinson, of Barnard Castle.

At Egton, N. Robinson, esq. to Miss Hannah Mead.

Mr. H. Smith, to Miss Ann Nixon, of Clithero.

Mr. R. Robinson, of Skipton, to Miss Thompson, of York.

Dr. Payne, of Newell, to Miss Blatherwick, of Nottingham.

The Rev. John Calvert, of Glassington, to Miss Mason.

Mr. C. Frost, of Hull, to Miss Jane Hollingsworth.

At York, Mr. Tho. Cattley, to Miss Ann Tireman.

At Harrogate, John Hanbury, esq. to Miss M. Oliver.

Mr. S. Wells, to Miss Wheat, of Norwood Hall.

At Mirfield, Mr. Jos. Hirst, to Miss Cass.

Basil G. Woodd, esq. to Miss Milton, of Harrogate.

At Doncaster, Lieut. T. Normington, to Miss Smith, of Balby.

At Aston Hall, A. M. Douglas, esq. to Miss Ann Webster.

At Sheffield, Mr. Turner, to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell.

J. E. Streckland, esq. to Miss Cholmely, of Brausby.

Mr.

Mr. R. Hick, to Mrs. Clifton, of York.
Mr. F. Turner, to Miss E. Coldwell, both of Sheffield.

Mr. R. Woodcock, of Hazeshaw, to Miss M. Cockell, of Owlerton.

Died.] At York, 88, Mr. James Croft, sheriff in 1794.—39, Mrs. Carter.—54, Mrs. Scruton.—65, Mr. Hicks, apothecary.—82, Mr. Benj. Gurnill, formerly an eminent brush manufacturer.

N.B. In our last, for Mr. H. Take, read Tuke—a name dear to us.

At Leeds, 72, Mrs. Hopps.—Mrs. Porter.—51, Mr. W. Cowtts.

At Hull, 82, Mrs. Swaby.—63, Mr. W. Briggs.—47, Captain Arch. Hunter.—38, Miss Harriett Holdsworth.

At Huddersfield, 23, Mr. T. Coates.—Mr. G. B. Hadwen, cloth dresser.—Mr. Dent, traveller.

At Wakefield, Mr. R. Tucker, of Tiverton.

At Doncaster, Mr. Hicks, found dead in bed.

At Rotherham, Mr. T. Carnelly.

At Halifax, 21, Mrs. Alice Cadney, much lamented.—Mr. W. Thompson.

At Kighley, Mr. S. Wignall.—At Catgill, Miss Mary Walsh.—At Kirklees Mill, 58, Mr. G. Shaw.—At Hemslet, Miss S. Ackroyd.—At Yeadon, 52, Mr. Thomas Denison, clothier and local preacher.—At High Hazles, Mr. John Jeffcock.—At Hopton, Mr. John Stanceliffe.—At Swinton, 78, Mr. S. S. Wade, formerly of the Custom-house, London.—At Hambleton-house, Mr. W. Hessestine.—At Ecclesfield, 65, Mrs. Sarah Dixon.—At New Malton, 38, Mr. W. Wray, a respected attorney.—At Kixbro', 61, Mr. W. Moxon, an eminent manufacturer.—At Thorpe, 86, Mrs. Blackburn.—At Birstall, 57, Mr. Joshua Nussey.—At Eamsay, Mrs. Hull.—At Bentley-Grange, 52, Mr. Geo. Cooper.—At Bradley, Mr. W. Watkinson.—At Cookridge, Mrs. Craven.—At Huntington, Mr. Edw. Wade.

At Whitby, 73, James Atty, esq. an eminent and lamented merchant.—46, Mr. H. Linton, brewer.

At Pontefract, 49, Mr. Daniel Sadler.

At Bramley, 64, Mr. John Merritt.—At Holme, 85, Mrs. Best.—At Ferrybridge, Mrs. Mary Thompson, much lamented.—At Dewsbury, Mr. Robinson, surgeon.—At Wooley, Mr. W. Milner.—At Woodhall, 90, Mrs. Hannah Thackrah.—At Holbeck, 73, Mr. Jos. Richardson.—At Middletonham, Mrs. Spence.—At Kettlewell, Mr. Geo. Ward, and Mrs. S. Dixon.—At Giberdyke, 75, Mrs. Pomfret.—At North Ginstone, the Rev. W. Crofts, B.D. &c.—At Hessle, Mr. W. Green.—At Bridlington Quay, 65, Mr. T. Harrison.—At Firby, Mrs. Nalton.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Truelove.—22, Mr. J. S. Wright.—65, Mr. T. Carnelly.—Mrs. Theobald.—Miss R. Greavea.—Mrs. S.

Dixon, of Ecclesfield.—Mr. James Woollen.—Mr. Atkins Hallam.—95, Mr. Jos. Hoole.—Mr. R. Wildsmith.—Mr. Ellis, Campo-lane.—61, Mrs. H. Green.—56, Mrs. M. Waterhouse.—Mr. G. Cooper, of Bartley Grange.—70, Mr. W. Tingle, fork-maker.

LANCASHIRE.

About three o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, a ball of fire was seen to pass over Thurnham towards Ashton, near Lancaster. A small train of light appeared to follow it, like the tail of a comet.

On Sunday night, the 11th instant, a most singular phenomenon was observed in the heavens, at Lancaster. Soon after eight o'clock, a bright bow, similar to (but much larger and brilliant than) a lunar rainbow, extended from the West across the meridian to the N.E. by E. It afterwards moved to the S. of E. crossing the milky way, which was not near so bright as the bow. It gradually disappeared; but was succeeded, soon after ten o'clock, by the most vivid cornscations or streamers of the *Aurora Borealis* in the North, and also from thence to the zenith, a little to the S. of which, they appeared to meet with other streamers, coming in an opposite direction. About eleven o'clock, the light appeared like smoke, very rapidly passing from N. to S. just over the tops of the houses, although the night was calm and starlight. About twelve o'clock the streamers were no longer visible. It is nearly twenty years since the *Aurora Borealis*, or Northern-lights were last observed in these latitudes. —*Lancaster Gazette*.

At Warrington the meteor in question appeared to a correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, rather broader than a common rainbow. "It extended almost across the sky, in a direction nearly east and west, or from E.N.E. to W.S.W.; it nearly touched the horizon at both its extremities, and its centre was very nearly, if not quite, vertical to the observers at Warrington. At the time I first saw it, it had, I believe, declined a very little to the south of the zenith, and this declination was observed to increase by a very slow and almost imperceptible motion of the streamer southward, through its whole length, broadside foremost (like a vessel drifting with a slow current) when I first observed it, which was about twenty minutes before ten o'clock, and perhaps half an hour before its disappearance: its eastern end was to the eastward and southward of the Pleiades, or seven stars; whence it passed westward between Cassiopeia's chair, and the bright stars in Aries; it crossed the milky way obliquely about the constellation of the swan, at which point it was very nearly vertical, thence proceeding westward, south of Lyra, and considerably south of the bright stars in Hercules.

Hercules. Before its disappearance, the broadside motion above spoken of, had carried it so far south, that its most elevated part, which had been about the centre of the swan, touched upon the bright star in the Eagle, called, I think, *Altair*."

At a late public meeting at Liverpool, some strong resolutions were passed, censuring the conduct of the Admiralty in failing to protect the trade of that port against American cruizers. We put it, however, to the intelligent persons who composed that meeting, whether it would not be as easy, and far more rational, to have petitioned against the American war itself, as a radical means of getting rid of the annoyance of those cruizers, and a measure dictated by truth, humanity, patriotism, and justice?

It appears, says the *Manchester Gazette*, that, as we have not *Government* rags sufficient, private banks are starting up and issuing notes of 10s. 5s. and 1s. 6d. Stockport is inundated with them; a shopkeeper took 50*l.* in this trash on a late market day. An honest tonsor there, to complete the climax of this *banking mania*, has issued about 3000 of the following, the original we hold; it is no bad burlesque:—

No. 1181. BANK IN PETTY-CAR. 1*d.*

At my Shop, I promise to shave Mr. James Hulme, (Fiddler,) or Bearer, on Demand, ONE time.

John Poole.

ONE Penny.

Round the margin of the Note are the following rhymes.

"While, my friends, so scarce hard change is,
And so wide my business ranges,
Humbly, as my betters do,
I must issue paper too."

Married.] Mr. J. F. Cannell, of Undercroft House, to Miss M. E. Hardman, of Bolton.

Mr. W. Harding, of Warrington, to Miss Ann Oliver, of Salford.

John Lowe, esq. of Preston, to Miss Owen, of Ormskirk.

Mr. W. Birch, of Poulton, to Miss Rowe, of Stalmine.

W. Rowson, esq. of Prescott, to Miss Atherton, of Everton Lodge.

Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Ann Routhwaite, of Liverpool.

Mr. J. M. Gilchrist, of Liverpool, to Miss Mercer, of Toxeth Park.

Mr. H. Smith, of Bolton, to Miss Ann Nixon, of Clitheroe.

Mr. Simon Washington, of Upholland, to Miss Silcock, of Orrell.

Mr. J. B. Harrison, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Lion, of Niston.

At Wigan, W. Norris, esq. to Miss Rymer, of Birket House.

Mr. James Walker, of Lancaster, to Miss Jane Paget.

Mr. Garth, of Warrington, to Miss Whitnell, of Manchester.

At Manchester, Wm. Town-end, esq. to Catharine, second daughter of Mr. David Holt.

Died.] At Liverpool, 64, Mr. S. Whiteley.—67, Mrs. Anne Moulton, much lamented for her excellent qualities.—53, Mrs. C. Eccleston.—Mr. W. Powell.—Mr. John Highfield.—Mr. John Smith, Freeman's-row.—80, Mr. John Denton.—87, Mrs. Ann Wilson.—Mr. W. Musgrove.—24, Miss Mary Bramley.—Samuel Clark, jun. esq.

At Manchester, Mr. James Wilson, of Oldham-street.—Mr. Hall, of Old Millgate.—Mrs. Robinson.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Raby.—90, Mrs. Petty.—Mr. H. Townson.—Mr. B. Rainforth.—39, Mr. R. Bagot.—Miss Mary Coulston.

At Preston, 28, Mr. E. Ricket.

At Gawthorp, 69, Mrs. Whyman.—At Broughton, 26, Mr. B. Gaskell.—At Eastbank, Mr. E. Boardley, killed by a fall.—At Wavertree, 64, Miss Jane Backhouse.—At Bowden, 35, Mr. George Meredith.—At Dobcross, Mrs. Hankyard.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Telford has matured a magnificent project for erecting a bridge over the river Mersey, at Runcorn, which will unite the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and much facilitate the communication between Liverpool and London.

Married.] Geo. Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, to Lady Ann Fortescue.

Nath. Wright, esq. of Low Marple, to Miss Harris.

At Lawton, Mr. Hilditch, to Miss Harrop.

Mr. P. Barlow, to Miss Blower, of Congleton.

At Astbury, Mr. D. Henshall, to Miss Warburton.

At Nantwich, N. R. Clark, esq. to Miss A. M. Garnett.

Died.] At Knutsford, 60, Mr. T. Moore, statuary.—Mr. J. Shufflebottom.—At Northwich, found drowned, Mr. Sam. Pearson, of the Roebuck Inn.—At Macclesfield, 74, Mrs. Smith.—At Barnston, in Worral, 80, Mr. Jas. Harrison.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] W. Hull, esq. of the Grove, to Miss Gamble, of Weeping Cross.

Charles Mathew Lowe, esq. of Derby, to Miss Penelope Orme, of Sutton Bonnington.

David Neville, esq. of Upper Holloway, to Miss Towle, of Draycot.

W. Narton, esq. of Derby, to Miss H. White, of Mary-le bone.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Frances Taylor.

At Chesterfield, 69, Mr. Daniel Hill.

At Shardlow, 66, Miss Burgin.—Mrs. Fosbrooke.—Woodcaves, Mrs. Matchitt.—Bonsall,

Bossall, Mrs. Wheeldon.—Madborne, Mrs. Taylor.—Ashton upon Trent, 24, Mrs. Clark.—Etwell, Miss Whieldon.—Bakewell, Mrs. Robinson, widow of the Rev. S. R.—At Alvaston, 45, Mrs. Ann Shepherd.—At Ilkinston, Mr. Samuel Bailey.—At Newlands, Mrs. Ann Beard.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Tuesday the 23d ult. John Allen, esq. the Mayor of Nottingham, laid the foundation stone of the new suits of public rooms in that town. We shall be glad if some of our Nottingham friends will favour us with a drawing and description.

On Sunday night the 4th, about 20 framework knitters went to Basford and destroyed 5 frames at Thomas Ford's—5 others at James Smith's—and 6 others at Thomas Garton's. The *Nottingham Review* severely reprobates these acts, and points out various modes of prevention.

The luminous meteor of Sunday evening the 11th, was observed by several persons in Nottingham, between the hours of nine and ten. The following communication from Breadsall, in Derbyshire, describes the phenomenon very accurately, as seen in this part of the kingdom. "About nine in the evening (says the writer,) I observed a very unusual appearance in the direction of nearly W. by S. resembling a large column of light, in length above 20°, and in diameter about 1 degree, inclined to the southern part of the horizon in an angle of about 80°. In less than half an hour I perceived a great alteration in its appearance. The light had become much more vivid, and the body of the phenomenon appeared as it were ramified on its northern side with several auxiliary bodies of the same kind of light united with the great one. In a few minutes I saw this great column of light divested of these branches and extended completely across the sky, bisecting the visible hemisphere apparently in nearly equal parts. When I first saw it, it passed through some of the stars in the body of the Constellation Hercules, whereas it was now just over the large star in the head of Serpentarius, several degrees more to the south: on its easterly side it covered some of the Pleiades. At about ten it became so dim as to be scarcely visible, when I ceased observing it."

Married.] Mr. Sidney Henson, of Shenton, to Miss Dawson.

Mr. John Parker, to Miss Mathews, of Mansfield.

At Southwell; the Rev. L. Jackson, to Miss Howsen.

At Nottingham, Mr. E. A. Swann, to Miss Fanny Brothers.

The Rev. Robert Forster, rector of Sutton Bonnington, to Miss Joanna Baker.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Smith, of St. James's-street, deservedly lamented.—57, Mr. J. Hand.—69, Mr. T. Stevens.—68,

Mr. T. Widdowson.—43, Mrs. Sarah Parker.—51, Mr. G. Severn.—74, Mrs. R. Maslin.—69, Mrs. Turner.—51, Miss Jane Marshall.—68, Mr. W. Sharpe, of Narrow Marsh.

At Newark, 71, Mrs. Tomlinson, bookseller.—Mr. Curtis, of Flintham.—Mrs. Bowes, of Faredon.—83, Mr. W. Weightman.—26, Miss Mary Kendal.—23, Mrs. Cruse.

At Kirkby, 62, Mr. Geo. Hopkinson.—At Sulton Bonnington, 30, Mrs. Ann Palmer.—At Stockwith, 77, Mrs. Walton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The friends of Mr. Madocks, at Boston, propose to return him free of expence, instead of accepting 5l. each for their votes!

Married.] Mr. R. Fenner, of Paternoster Row, to Miss Mary Richardson, of Horncastle.

Died.] At Gainsbro', Mrs. Harrison.—Mrs. Walton, of Stockwith.

At Boston, 80, Mrs. Hill.—34, Mr. Jos. Pearson.

At Wisbeach, 40, Mr. Hugh Norton.—74, Mr. Tho. Chesham.

At Spilsby, 68, Mrs. Bateman.

At Stamford, 45, Mrs. Mary Drage.

At Spalding, 69, Mrs. Mary Carter.

At Lincoln, 74, Mrs. Wilson.

At Whalope, 24, Mrs. Warrel.—At Waddington, Mrs. Parkinson.—The Rev. W. Tait, D.D. rector of Coningsby, &c.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

A new house of correction is about to be built at Leicester.

A subscription is proposed to indemnify the sufferers from the late great storm. The loss in 8, out of 14, parishes, amounted to 2,400l.

The formation of an Antiquarian Society has been suggested at Leicester, on the plan of that at Newcastle.

Married.] At Kegworth, Thomas Bramley, esq. to Miss E. Fearson.—Mr. W. Oldershaw, to Miss Sophia Orney.—John Hanbury, esq. to Miss Margaret Oliver.

Mr. Whitechurch, of Melton, to Miss Pepper, of Beston.

Mr. Thomas Rawson, of Leicester, to Miss Neale, of Lutterworth.

At Asliby, Mr. Beavington, to Miss M. Matthews.

At G. Claybrooke, Mr. R. Payn, to Miss Ilson.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Radford, late of Cossal.—Mrs. Hefford, grocer.—Mr. B. Hames.—Mrs. Barnister.—72, Mr. Thomas Simpson, coal-merchant, and an occasional preacher; a man of the most amiable disposition, and greatly respected by all who knew him.—Miss Pocklington.—Mr. Johnson, an eminent architect, and formerly a banker in Bond-street, of the unfortunate firm of Dorset, Johnson, and Co. He benevolently built a receptacle for his poor relatives and their descendants, at

at Leicester, called "*The Consanguinarian*."—At Barrowden, 64, Mr. J. Bains.—At Stretton, 58, Mr. E. Spolton.—At Bosworth, Mr. Beaumont, lately returned from France, after 12 years detention.—At Diseworth, Mrs. E. Geyton.—At Hathern, Mr. Day.—At Humberstone, 77, Mr. Joseph Stafford.—At Boddington, Mrs. Breedon.—At Kibworth, 57, Mrs. Brathwaite.—At Ashby, Mrs. Newton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A magnificent painted window has been erected in the north transept of Litchfield cathedral, presented by the Dean, and executed by Mr. Betton, of Shrewsbury.

The Staffordshire Agricultural Society offers its premiums with exemplary spirit: a piece of plate of 50*l.* for the best farm of 200 acres; of 25*l.* for the second best; and of 30*l.* for 100 acres; with other premiums in the same liberal proportion.

A new building for a public library, &c. is projected at Wolverhampton.

Married.] At Dilburn, the Earl of Morton, to Miss Buller.

Mr. W. Smith, to Miss Jane Heath, of Newcastle.

Jos. Wilson, esq. to Miss H. Lockley, of Roseobel.

At Lane End, Mr. I. J. Drewry, to Miss Carey.

Mr. W. Ladbury, of Wednesbury, to Miss T. E. Hobbins.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Birks, of the Golden Lion.

At Linley Wood, Miss L. Caldwell.—At Birchdale, Mr. Jas. Stobbs.—At Eccleshall, Mr. Stobbs, Oak Inn.—At Shelton, Mrs. Sarah Mare.—At Wednesbury, Mr. Abel Round, found drowned.—Mr. Daniel Round, of Brierley.—At Hanley, 26, Mr. James Wilson.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Several victuallers, at Aston, were lately convicted of mixing grains of paradise in their ale, and mulcted in 20*l.* instead of the full penalty of 200*l.* We are no friends to augmented severity in our laws, yet for poisoning the public beverage, it appears to us that the least punishment should be transportation for life. At Constantinople, they bake a baker in his own oven who adulterates his bread.

At the late annual meeting of the Institution for instructing the deaf and dumb, the Duke of Devonshire presided, and Mr. A. BLAIR made a report, by which it appears that the school was opened in January by Mr. BRAIDWOOD, that fifteen children now attend it, and that some land and a convenient building had been procured of Lord Calthorpe, at Edgbaston, on liberal terms; but that the funds are not yet sufficient to lodge and board the children, without the aid of their parents or parishes. Lord Aylesford and other distinguished patrons were present.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 260.

A music meeting in the first decade of October, will add to the attractions of Birmingham in the season of the first exhibition of its academy.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Ashton Barker, to Miss Riley; and Mr. Tho. Moy, to Miss Sus. Bromfield.

The Rev. R. R. Vangton, of Fillingby, to Miss Wray, of Lincoln.

Mr. Bott, of Bull-street, Birmingham, to Miss S. Haynes.

At Birmingham, Geo. Bartley, esq. to Miss Smith, the much admired actress of Drury Lane.

Mr. J. Bott, of Berry Hill, to Miss S. Smith, of Solihull.

The Hon. W. Elliot, to Miss Susan Mordaunt.

At Edgbaston, F. Nalder, esq. to Miss Louisa Leatham.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Hartwell, to Miss M. A. Rollason.

Died.] At Coventry, 22, Mr. T. M. Eburne.

At Birmingham, 80, Mr. John Boucher.—Miss Whitworth, of Hagley Row.—Miss S. Newman, of Freeman-street.—Mrs. Webster, of Moor-street.—50, Mr. Thomas Bayley, of Summer Row.—54, Mrs. Blake-more, of New-street.—26, Miss Mary Smith.—Mr. Isaac Dell.—77, John Taylor, esq. of Mozeley Hall, an eminent banker.—56, Mr. S. T. Cresskill, of Cannon-street.—58, Mrs. Taylor, of Bristol-street.—33, Mrs. S. Blakemore, of Legge-street.—Mrs. Jones, grocer.—56, Mr. Jas. Harper, of Rea-street.—64, Mr. Joseph Hurdman, of Highgate; and 40, Mrs. Hurdman, his wife, both much regretted.

At Warwick, 60, Mr. Richardson, of Smith-street.—70, Mr. Jos. Badams.

At Stratford, Mrs. Weston.—At Edgbaston, 79, Mrs. Lilly, late of Mitchley Park.—At Berwood Hall, 24, Miss Mary Bridgwood.—At Kenilworth, 80, Thomas Wright, esq.—At Packwood House, 54, Tho. Fetherstone, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

On Sunday night the 11th, a most singular meteoric phenomenon took place. It commenced in the west, some degrees south from where the sun had set, appearing at first like the beard of an approaching comet; but in a short time, it advanced across the whole heavens, forming a large bow from west to east. The direction of the bow seemed to be some degrees south of our zenith. The rays were at first much diverged, but afterwards they became more condensed. It continued in this state for about ten minutes; after which, the rays again diverged, and it gradually disappeared, beginning at the east. When the bow was in its most perfect state, it was about the breadth of a common rainbow; the light was strong, considerably stronger than that of the milky way, and its brilliancy was greater in proportion to its prox-

imity to the west; it being exceedingly faint towards the eastern horizon.—
(*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.)

Married.] Mr. C. Gittens, to Miss Down, of Hartwith.

Mr. S. Bennion, of Ellesmere, to Miss Fawcett.

At Wellington, Mr. W. Rogers, to Miss Emma Jones.

At Ludlow, John Melville, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Sneade.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss L. Cross.—87, Mrs. Pugh.—Mrs. Clive.—Mr. Morgan Lloyd.—76, Mrs. Leake, midwife.—12, Ann Peters, of remarkable obesity, requiring a coffin 5 feet by 2.

At Waters Upton, Mrs. Austin.—At Bella Hill, Mr. Tho. Hughes.—At Newton, 59, Mr. Vincent Corbet.—At Leeborwood, 27, Miss Sarah Hammonds.—21, Mr. C. Dixon, of Haughton.—At Wellington, Mrs. Capsey.—At Horton Lane, N. T. Yardley, esq.—At Domington House, Mrs. Baylis, much lamented.—At Ludlow, 95, Mr. Cropper.—At Little Wenlock, Mrs. Heighway.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It gives us great pleasure to find, that public spirited persons have claimed the penalties incurred by stage coaches for carrying more than the regulated number of outside passengers. The proprietors influence many papers to brand these public benefactors as *informers*, but the applause and thanks of the community will not fail to attend them.

Married.] Mr. Higgs, of Dudley, to Miss Shaw.

Mr. F. Oldaker, of Pershore, to Miss A. Allies, of Worcester.

Mr. R. Bennett, of Fleet-street, to Miss Joyce Bennett, of Worcester.

Died.] At Hartlebury, Miss M. Hurst.—At Kidderminster, Miss Mary Bradley.—At Bromsgrove, Mr. Geo. Dunklin.—19, Mr. Tho. Chambers, of Worcester.—At Dudley, 85, Mrs. Mary Bond.—At Pershore, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. Probyn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Oxford has directed Wigmore Castle to be thoroughly repaired. It was formerly the residence of Mortimer, Earl of March, and other illustrious ancestors of his lordship. He has also directed a monument to be erected on the spot, on which Owen Tudor and 4000 of his followers fell.

Married.] The Rev. Robt. Hathway, of Stretton Sugwas, to Mrs. Sarah Fisher.

At Leominster, Mr. Morris, to Miss Turner.

The Rev. C. Taylor, to Miss E. E. Lane, of Hereford.

Henry Hatsell, esq. to Miss Mary Matthews, of Belmont.

Mr. Robinson, of Holborn, to Miss M. Plevy, of Westhopp.

James Stokes, esq. of Lydbrook Ironworks, to Miss S. H. Walter, of Great Staughton.

Died.] At Hereford, 75, Mrs. E. Hemson, of Broad-street.—17, Miss Mary Anne Parker, daughter of Mr. P. bookseller.

At Whitney, Tho. Trumpet, esq.—At Leominster, Mr. Benj. West.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

The following highly interesting advertisement lately appeared in the Gloucester papers, and it affords us great satisfaction to know that our notices in the Monthly Magazine led to the happy result:

To the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope.

My Lord,—I am deputed by the prisoners confined in Gloucester castle, to tender you their grateful acknowledgments for your very generous and humane exertions in their behalf, in the House of Lords. Convinced that there is no safety for a prisoner, "while debarred the confidential communication with his family and friends," the public at large, as well as the unfortunate captive, cannot but appreciate your philanthropic exertions in the cause of "humanity and justice," by protecting the "oppressed." The great Howard, when he first suggested the idea of "solitary confinement," little thought of its being carried to the excess, or extended in the manner it has been; but, thank God, under the controul of that constitutional minister, Lord Sidmouth, there is no fear but British civil liberty will ever be guarded against "*Inquisitorial* and *unconstitutional* practices!"

JOHN PERRING.

For self and 20 other prisoners, Gloucester Castle, Aug. 25, 1814.

The American privateers so completely cover the British seas, and with so much impunity, that the captain of one of them lately sent some American newspapers to the merchants of Bristol, accompanied by a card of compliments!

A mineral spring has been discovered in one of the Rignor-Stile-Grounds, near Gloucester, of similar quality to the Cheltenham waters, and it is proposed to provide it with facilities for the use of invalids.

A new bridge, county hall, and lunatic asylum, are now in progress at Gloucester. The Berkeley and Gloucester canal is also on the point of being completed.

A cast-iron bridge is to be erected over the Wye at Chepstow, on a very grand scale.

One Peacock, a sham parson, convicted of forgery, and George Symes, a horse-stealer, were lately executed over the county goal. Peacock was a singular character, and his fate excited great interest.

A brig of 200 tons has been built and recently launched in the yard at Gloucester.

The Stroud Dispensary has relieved, in the last year, 402 patients at 5s. 3d. per head.

The anniversary meeting of the missionary society produced upwards of 600l. in collections at the doors of the four several places of public worship, at which sermons for the occasion was appointed.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Tyson, of Clifton, (the intended biographer of Hugh Peters,) to Miss Morgan, of Ashton.

Mr. T. Row, to Miss George.

G. Kendall, esq. of Southampton Place, Euston-square, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Seyer, West India broker, of Bristol.

Mr. R. Shute, of Bristol, to Miss Jake-man, of Upton-upon-Severn.

Mr. John Jones, to Miss Jane Evans, of Bristol.

Major Broughton, of the E.I.C. service at Bengal, to Georgiana Sophia, eldest dau. of Geo. Chamier, esq. Grosvenor Place.

Mr. John Trotter, of Winnall's Hill, to Miss Anne Jones.

Capt. Outlaw, E. I. C. to Miss Torquard.

Dan. Hodgson, esq. of Sandwich, to Miss Wootten, of Tidenham.

At Gloucester, Mr. Heath, to Mrs. Freeman.

J. A. Simmonds, esq. of Northleach, to Miss M. Yeates, of Gloucester.

Mr. T. B. Watts, of Bristol, to Miss Jemima Brown, of Chard.

At Bristol, Mr. Jas. Dew, to Miss Sophia Ames.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Jos. Mill, apothecary, a man of superior abilities and worth.

At Bristol, 28, suddenly, Miss Fanny West.—Miss Walton, of Barbadoes.—Mrs. West, of Griffin Lane.—Mr. Tho. Wilson, printer, much regretted.—Mrs. Rachael Boulton, near Mardyke.—John, eldest son of J. Barrow, esq. merchant.—Mrs. H. Johnston, 86, Cumberland-street.—Richard Jefferies, esq. of Southwell-street.

At Cheltenham, 17, Miss E. Taylor.—R. M. Biddulph, esq. formerly M.P. for Herefordshire.

At Clifton, the Countess of Dysart.

At Mythe, near Tewkesbury, Henry Wakeman, esq. of Upper Baker-street.

At Wheatenhurst, 74, Mr. Brewer.—At Hillsley, 80, Mr. Winter.—At Fairford, Cha. Hooke, esq.—At Prestbury, 78, Mrs. Durham.—At Trelleck, 42, Mr. Joseph Grimes.—At Codrington, Mr. E. Godwin.

At Bromesberrow Grove, 83, W. Brooke, esq.—At Cherrington Park, Mrs. George, deeply regretted.—At Brimscomb Port, 92, Mr. John Baker.—At Cirencester, Mr. W. Wood.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A person at Witney was lately fined 6l. 13s. 4d. for distributing some printed papers without the printer's name.

The festivities still continue in many villages in this and other parts of England, on the late happy restoration of peace, an

event in which all men must heartily rejoice, notwithstanding the improper concessions relative to the Slave-trade, Norway, Poland, Saxony, &c.

Married.] At Wytham, the Rev. Andrew Mathews, to Miss Frances Weston.

J. S. Willett, esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss E. P. White, of Newington House.

Mr. T. Walton, of Swalcliffe, to Miss Gibbs, of Pillerton.

Edw. Simeon, esq. to Miss S. C. Powys, of Hardwick House.

G. Stanley, esq. to Miss E. Holmes, of Oxford.

Mr. W. Stait, to Miss Priscilla Copley.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Barnet, upholder.—74, Mr. John Brown, late postmaster.

—81, Mr. John Davis, Magdalen Hall.—Mrs. Egglestone, of St. Clement's.—Mrs. Mason, of Christ Church.—17, Miss Ann Orpwood.

At Burford, much regretted, Mr. Waters, attorney.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] The Rev. W. Slatter, of Cum-nor, to Miss Lucy Butter, of St. George's, Hanover-square.

Mr. Thomas Brickwell, of Amersham, to Miss Miles.

At Filgrove, the Rev. A. Westoby, to Miss M. Swannill.

Mr. W. W. Tiley, of Reading, to Miss George, of Bath.

Died.] At Sunning-Hill-park, 72, Mrs. C. D. Baber.—At Abingdon, 73, Mrs. Sarah Williams.—At Goosey, Mrs. Spicer; she and her man were killed by the overturning of a waggon.—At Newport Pagnel, 76, the Rev. W. Bull, the venerated minister of a respectable congregation of dissenters there.

At Ryde, beloved and respected by all who knew him, Peregrine Dealtry, esq. of Bradenham, near Wycombe.

At Reading, 68, deeply regretted, Wm. Brough, gent. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a good father, and a sincere and upright friend.

HERTS AND BEDS.

TRELS's St. Alban's Bank stopt lately, and created much local confusion.

Married.] N. S. Chauncey, esq. Cheshunt, to Miss Ann Banneiman, of Stamford-hill.

R. Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham-hall, to Mrs. Pery, of Wyton.

Died.] At Old Warden, 42, Robert Henley, Lord Ongley, much lamented.—At Ware, 89, Mr. Cobham.—At Bushy, 67, Eleanor, wife of James Gurry, esq.

At Shenley, 68, Thomas Bartlett, esq.; a gentleman of the most amiable character, and beloved by all who knew him, for his benignant manners, liberal spirit, and rigid integrity. For some years past, he had expended large sums in giving employment to the industrious artizans and labourers in his neighbourhood, and had just completed

an elegant mansion, on the brow of Shenley-hill, one of the loveliest localities in England, when he fell a sacrifice to the fatal progress of a carbuncle in his neck, which made its appearance but a month previously. He married a few years since the youngest daughter of John Almon, esq. of Boxmoor, a name which we never mention without invoking the reverence that is due to the character of a true-born Englishman.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Fuller, of Kettering, to Miss Mary Ingham, of Nottingham.

At Northampton, Charles Smith, esq. to Miss C. M. Mainwaring.

Died.] At Northampton, 70, Mrs. Sophia Rowell.

At Great Houghton, Mrs. Deane.—Miss S. M. Cockayne, of Rushton-hall.—At Napton, Mr. Watson.

At Norton-hall, the residence of her niece Mrs. Botfield, 64, Mrs. Sarah Withering, sister of the late Dr. Withering. Were it permitted to expatiate on the virtues of this truly estimable woman, much indeed might be written to exalt her praise; but, such was the innate humility of her character, that even the justest testimony of her own excellencies would be repugnant to her wishes. Suffice it therefore to record, that as a cheerful and instructive companion, possessed of a sound judgment, and knowledge without pedantry, her society was highly esteemed; whilst, as one of the least selfish of human beings, she conceived that she paid the most acceptable obedience to the will of her Creator by serving her fellow creatures.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

Dr. Brown has been deprived of the Mastership of Christ's college, by the judgment of the vice-chancellor and his assessors. The alleged grounds were his mismanagement of the revenues, and disregard of moral conduct; Dr. B. however appeals to the lord-chancellor;—in the mean time, Mr. Kaye is elected master.

Married.] At Caldecote, Mr. Heywood, to Miss Butler.

Mr. D. C. Vawsey, of Upwell, to Miss Ground, of March.

Lieut. R. Nicholson, to Miss E. Builen, of Ditton-hall.

Died.] At Cambridge, John Fisher, LL.D. senior fellow of Christ's college and commissary of the university; A.B. 1776; A.M. 1778; and LL.D. 1780.—Suddenly, Mrs. E. Lynion, of Bridge-street.

At Mawburn, of a typhus fever, 71, Mr. Simpson.—At Wisbeach, 40, Mr. H. Norton.—28, Mr. John Fulby, of Snailwell.—At Newmarket, 28, Mrs. Gooch.—At Ely, 38, Mrs. Cooper.

At Royston, 67, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. H. A. the eminent mathematician and astronomer of that place.

NORFOLK.

Mr. W. Burt has been chosen sheriff of Norwich by popular election, by which the nomination of Mr. Robert Hawkes by a corporation club, was happily defeated. A general resumption, on the part of the people, of their right of election to corporate offices, in cases wherein the charter renders it practicable, would be almost equivalent in its political effects to a reform of Parliament, and would tend to check that system of corruption, in support of which it has been necessary to cover the fairest portions of the world with blood and misery.

Married.] Wm. Gregory, Esq. East-India Company's service, to Miss Mary V. Evans, of Tottenham.

Mr. Philip Millard, of Norwich, to Virtue, daughter of the late Robt. Elwin, esq. of Swannington.

Mr. Robt. Skikethorp, of Manchester, to Miss Eliz. Page, of Wendling.

The Rev. Mr. Hull, of St. George of Colgate, to Miss Wood, of Dallingbo.

Mr. Samuel Cann, of Wymondham, to Miss Margirum, of Chelsea.

Mr. J. Youel, of Bunwell, to Miss M. A. Sparrow, of Kenninghall.

Mr. A. T. Fayerman, surgeon, of Norwich, to Miss Mary Ann Barber, of Yarmouth.

Mr. J. Wooltorton, ironmonger, of Swaffham, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Sudbury, bookseller.

Died.] Mr. Adam Sandford, of the Swan Inn, Methwold.—At Aylsham, 50, Mrs. Mary Decker.—Mrs. Bradfield, of North Elmham.—19, Miss Sarah Barber, of Yarmouth.—76, Mrs. Judith Moy, of Whissonsett.—74, Mr. Benj. Culley, surgeon, of Blofield.—Mrs. Suckling, wife of Maurice S. esq. of Woodton-hall.—34, John Gorney, of Earham.—74, Mrs. Utting, dress-maker, of Swaffham.—69, Mr. Benj. Francis, late of Swanton Abbots.—Mr. James Roul. sen. of Shelfanger.—81, Mrs. Eliz. Wooltorton, of Hemblington.—22, Jessy, second daughter of Mr. Yarrington, late of Lakenham.—At Attleburgh, Mr. Wm. Thorold.

SUFFOLK.

The annual meeting of the Suffolk Education Society, lately held at Stowmarket, was, as on former occasions, respectably and fully attended, and the report from the general committee gave equal satisfaction with that made last year. It appeared that the children in the central schools amounted to 463, and that the progress made by them had been very satisfactory. The number of children in the weekly and Sunday schools in the county, united to the society, amount to 350, which, added to the number reported last year, make a total of 4033.

At a meeting, held 31st of August, of subscribers to the proposed improvements in the rivers Ore and Alde, Thomas Dodd, esq. in the chair, it was resolved,—That the peculiar local and physical advantages of Orford harbour will (when the improvements have taken place) afford to every description of ships of war and merchant vessels, sailing to or from the river Thames, or to or from the northern parts in this kingdom, or to or from the Baltic, ample accommodation and perfect shelter from tempestuous weather. That the sum of 100,000*l.* as stated in the estimate, be raised by subscriptions in shares of 100*l.* each.

Married.] The Rev. Barrington Syer, of Gestingthorpe, to Miss Mayer, of Stoke.

Mr. Robt. Bransby, of Ipswich, to Miss D. Knevet, daughter of the Rev. Mr. K. of Stradbroke.

Mr. C. Wilson, of Stradbroke, to Miss Lettice Borrett.

Mr. Samuel Ray, to Phillis, daughter of Mr. W. Spurling, both of Worlingworth.

Died.] At Bury, 52, Mrs. Main.—75, Mr. James Apsey, surveyor of the assessed taxes.—Mr. G. Trudgitt, formerly a pastry-cook.—Mr. James Frost, late of the Three Kings Inn.

At Drinkstone, 44, Mr. John Jewers.—17, Sarah, only daughter of Mr. John Wilson, of Great Whelnetnam.—81, Mr. James Hunt, of Gipping.—At Rendlesham, 23, Mary Andalusia, Baroness Rendlesham, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Rendlesham. She was the daughter of Col. Dickens, late governor of Malta. Her life was distinguished by all that can render a woman lovely and beloved, and her death was worthy of her life.—At Halesworth, Lieut. Wm. Poor, 70th regt.—20, Edward, second son of Mr. Wm. Meeking, of Lavenham.

At Ipswich, 69, Mr. John Spencer.—62, Mrs. Roper, of Brook-street.—Mrs. Rust, of Mary Key.—54, Mr. Lionel Hewitt, coal-meter.

63, Mrs. Colchester, of Greeting All Saints.—John Shaw, esq. M. D., of Lowestoft, a native of Scotland, who was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh.—83, Mr. S. Marshall, of Whelpstead.—71, the Rev. John Penn, LL. B. of Beccles.—Miss English, of Needham Market.

ESSEX.

The burgesses of Colchester, on the last charter-day, took a more active part than usual in the election of corporate officers for the ensuing year, and public-spirited and patriotic magistrates cannot fail to be the result of all such interference.

Mr. WESTERN and Mr. BRAND have addressed explanations to their constituents on the subject of the Corn Bill. These gentlemen and their political friends, who

act on the purest principles of integrity, are, it seems, not a match for their political opponents, whose measures have produced the present painful choice of evils. These latter having contrived, however, to throw the odium of their own system on those who had passed their lives in opposition to it, it will be politic to let them in future sustain their own cause, while it will be humane to endeavour to keep down all necessities at such prices as that the mass of the people may be able to subsist by moderate degrees of labour.

Married.] At Loughton, R. Smart, esq. to Miss Mary Willis.

At Warley, Thos. Mashiter, esq. to Miss Parker, of G. Warley Hall.

Capt. Haultain, R.N. to Miss E. Seward, of Thorpe Hall.

Mr. R. G. Martin, of Plaistow, to Miss E. Warmington.

John Soue, esq. of High Beech, to Miss Jane Twigg.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Chelmsford, John Candler, draper, to Maria, third daughter to the late Wm. Knight.

Died.] At South End, R. K. Alton, esq. of Little Hallingbury.—At Hatfield Peveral, 61, the Rev. W. Walford.—At Brentwood, Mrs. Jerningham.—At Great Coggeshall, 66, Mr. Robert Mathews, auctioneer.—At Colchester, 75, Mr. Isaac Diss.—At Abridge, 50, Mr. Joseph Chumery.—At Langford, near Malden, 83, Josias Smith, esq.—At Colchester, 29, Mr. C. E. Patience, and Mr. Mason, Magdalen-street.—At Stanfield, 80, Mr. Roberts.

KENT.

Another hundred shipwrights lately volunteered from Chatham to Canada, to aid the warlike views of the cabinet in that country.

All the markets in this and the adjoining counties abound in produce of the French, Flemish, and Dutch coast, at half or a third the English farmer's prices. Large Flemish bullocks were lately exhibited at Canterbury market. Other markets in Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, exhibit immense quantities of neat cattle, fat sheep, hogs, poultry, eggs, fruit of all kinds, and vegetables. The French dealers carry back dollars or bullion, or East or West India produce, wanting little that is purely English.

John Minet Fector, esq. of Dover, lately presented the corporation with three chests of plate, agreeably to the request of his father, Peter Fector, esq. on which occasion he and his friends were superbly entertained by the corporation.

Married.] At Canterbury, Geo. Piomer, esq. to Miss Stephens.

Mr. W. Pitcock, to Miss Allar, of Maidstone.

W. Bald ck, esq. of Chatham Deanry, to Miss L. M. Darrant.

Died.]

Died.] At Canterbury, 52, Mrs. Sophia Loop.—19, Mr. G. Bellingham.—31, Mrs. Plomer.—20, Mr. T. Pierce.

At Deal, Mrs. Millen.—62, Mrs. Curling.

At Margate, 67, Mrs. Mary Wilds.—Mr. A. Sullen.

At Brompton, suddenly, Mrs. Frandra.—54, Mr. John Lock, much lamented.—Mrs. Mary Frith.

At Lydd, 87, Mr. John Collar.

At Dover, Mrs. Hight.—74, Mr. Edw. Ladd.

At Hythe, from a mortification occasioned by the dislocation of a finger in stopping a cricket ball, Capt. James Bullen.—Mrs. E. Plank.

At Maidstone, Mr. James Alexander.—Miss Tyrrell.—Mrs. Williams.

At Ashford, 57, Mr. R. F. Horton.—At Ramsgate, Mrs. Christie.—At Brookland, 52, Mr. G. Grist.—At Woolwich, Mrs. Tracy.—At Chatham Castle, Vincent Wood, esq. suddenly.—At Sheerness, Mrs. Field.—At Sandgate, 74, Mr. R. Marsh.—At Boughton, Lieut. Bruce, E. K. L. M.—At Faversham, 52, Mr. John Gibbs.—At Woodchurch, 77, Mr. John Crossingham.

SUSSEX.

The watering places have been unusually full this season, notwithstanding so many thousands of families and tourists have been to Paris.

Mr. M. Phillips is lecturing at Brighton against the corn bill.—Posting at that place is reduced to 1s.

It is proposed to establish a resident Police Justice at Brighton.

Married.] The Rev. Henry Glassop, rector of East Grimstead, to Miss C. Newland, of Westergate.

Died.] At Itchenor, Mrs. Duke.—At Sheffield-place, Miss E. A. Cooper.—At Arandel, James Lahy, esq.—At Little London, Mrs. Castle.—Mrs. Churcher, of St. Pancras.—Mr. Gay, of Westerton.—At Chichester, Mrs. Peat; and 55, Mrs. Ann Bristow.

HAMPSHIRE.

The utility of our repeated cautions were last week witnessed at Portsea. A poor woman, whose clothes had taken fire, ran in a blaze into the street, when another woman threw her down, and easily smothered the flames!

Forton prison, being happily cleared, is to be taken down.

The Hampshire Telegraph abounds in notices of the importations from the French coast. Meat has fallen 2d. per pound, French cows sell from 7l. to 13l., fine sheep from 20s. to 25s., turkeys 8s. per couple. But the ministry have given notice in the London Gazette, that, after the 10th of October, these importations, which hitherto have been free of duty, are to be subject to certain import duties!

Two hundred and twenty-two ship-

wrights, &c. &c. have been sent from Portsmouth to Canada!

Married.] At Avington, Mr. John Lipscomb, to Miss Burnett.

J. Balain, esq. to Mrs. Ann Newsom, of Itchin Ferry.

W. Mills Pulley, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Crosby, of Portsea.

At Portsea, Mr. W. Weymouth, to Miss M. A. Salmon.—Same place, Mr. W. W. Jones, to Miss Jolliffe.

At Fareham, R. Ellison, jun. esq. to Miss Elizabeth Terrot.

At Holyroods, Mr. Bush, to Miss Foster, of Southampton.

Capt. Andrew Oliver, R.A. to Miss Martha Kitson.

Mr. R. Pittis, of Newport, to Miss Seymour, of Alfred-place, London.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Joanna Beckford.—Mrs. Standywicke, of Maybush.—Miss H. Jolliffe.—Mr. R. Deal, grocer.—Mrs. Dear, of the Black Swan.

At Portsea, Mr. Hellyer, ironmonger.—20, Miss M. Braddock.—Mr. John Grigg, of the White Hart.

At Winchester, Mr. James Taylor, in the Soke.—Mrs. Huntingford, relict of Dr. H. of Warminster.—Capt. T. Moyle, 67th.

At Redenham, 75, Sir John Pollen, bart. an active magistrate.—At Andover, Mrs. Todd.—At Alresford, 52, Mrs. White.—At Eastmeon, suddenly, Mr. John Vapley.

—At Cosham, Mr. W. Hawkins.—At Fareham, Mrs. Parry.—At Broughton, John Foote, esq.—At Lymington, Mr. John Newell.—At Totten, Mr. Hobbs.—At Sheet, 42, Mr. W. Bailey.—At Ryde, 84, Mrs. M. Wellcome.—At Newport, 71, Mrs. E. Fryer.—Capt. E. Northmore, formerly of the 16th.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Robinson.—65, Mr. Kemp, dock yard, a much experienced shipwright.

WILTSHIRE.

The trustees appointed by act of parliament to purchase an estate to be annexed to the title of Earl Nelson, have bought Standlynch, about six miles from Salisbury, on the road to Romsey. This domain was late the property of H. Dawkins, esq. By the Act of the 46th Geo. III, cap. 146, it is in future to be called Tatalgar Park.

Married.] J. R. Mayo, esq. to Miss Ruddle, of Wilton.

At Calne, Mr. James Hale, of South Lambeth, to Miss Sarah Vincent.

Mr. G. Bailey, jun. of Calne, to Miss Pinchin, of Conock.

E. Bush, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss F. Jones, of Froome.

Mr. Poplar, of Bromham House, to Miss Mortimer.

Died.] At Salisbury, R. W. Wray, esq. formerly a clothier.—At Charlton, suddenly, 24, Mr. John Flour.—At Codford, Mrs. M. E. Awdry.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Messrs. WESTON, of the Wellington Bank, which lately stopt payment, have engaged to pay 20s. in the pound on or before the 1st of June next.

The foundation stone was lately laid of Bathwick new parish church, on which was affixed an inscription, containing some temporary newspaper politics, which will not bear the test of time, and were therefore very indecorously mixed with the rites of our holy religion.

Married.] F. Corpeld, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Trend, of Chudleigh.

R. B. Reed, esq. R.N. to Miss M. A. Bridgeman, of Batheaston.

At Monkton, G. B. Crossman, esq. to Miss Oakes.

Died.] At Bath, 85, Mrs. Melmoth, relict of that ornament of English literature, the late Wm. Melmoth, esq. whose works will ever remain standards of style and good morals.—In Bennet-street, Arthur Philip, esq. Admiral of the Red, and first governor of Botany Bay.—80, J. Morris, esq. of Box, a barrister of note on the western circuit.—At Walcot Terrace, John Buttress, esq. formerly a silk-mercant.—Mrs. Dyer, of Walcot.—64, Mrs. Mary Shepherd.—Of the small-pox, Mr. Tho. Hall.—40, Mr. J. Elliott, grocer.

At Langport, 15, the son of Mr. Warren, solicitor; he had mounted the horse of a friend, which was waiting at his father's door, but, the animal taking a sudden fright, the unfortunate youth was thrown, dragged in the stirrup, and killed on the spot!—At Road, 75, Jonathan Noad, esq.—At Halse, Mr. R. Hancock.—At Westbury, John Matravers, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

At the meeting of the Dorset Agricultural Society, held at Blandford on the 9th of August, prizes were adjudged to Messrs. W. Hott, G. Balston, and J. Burgess, for stock.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales was lately received with great distinction and affection by the Corporation of Weymouth.

The bill for the breakwater and bridge at Portland, will be introduced next sessions.

Married.] At Winternborne Whitechurch, Col. Geo. Bingham, 53d, to Miss E. S. Pleydell, of Whatcombe House.

Mr. W. Miles, of West Orchard, to Miss E. Good.

Died.] At Bridport, 68, Mrs. Eliz. Waters, sister of the Rev. Geo. W.—At Winternborne, 91, Mr. Edw. White.—At Weymouth, Mr. J. Barrow, of Bristol.

DEVONSHIRE.

A beautiful new road from Exeter to Tiverton is nearly completed.

French butter of delicious quality has been sold in Exeter at ten-pence per pound. But the new ministerial order to collect the import duties, will perhaps be an impediment to the further supply.

A little boy four years old, who was lately taken lifeless out of the Exe, was restored, by half an hour's exertion of the Exeter Humane Society, to his afflicted parents.

We are sorry to observe, that the western papers abound with notices of robberies, and also of some murders, doubtless committed by disbanded soldiers and sailors.

By the same papers we collect, that the disciples of Joanna Southcote are very numerous in Somersetshire and Devonshire; and the Yorkshire papers testify the same fact in regard to that populous and religious county.

Married.] At Moretonhamstead, the Rev. Cha. Humphreys, to Miss Newcomb.

Mr. H. Glynn, of Plymouth, to Miss Mary Alger.

At Exeter, Capt. P. Crawford, R.N. to Miss L. Eastham.

Died.] At Exeter, 71, Mrs. Mary Govett.—Mrs. Buckland.—21, Miss Parish, milliner; she dropt down dead while in the act of kissing a child at a christening.—Mr. Benj. Pince, seedsman, in Cornwall.—79, Mrs. F. Kent.—76, Mr. Sam. Sampson.—Mr. H. Jonas.

At Sandwell, 60, Tho. Lear, esq.—At Tavistock, 80, Mrs. Thorne.

CORNWALL.

The naval establishment at Falmouth has been given up.

At a Meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and inhabitant Householdors, of the county of Cornwall, held at Bodmin, on Tuesday the 16th of August, agreeably to public advertisement, for the purpose of considering and adopting an Address of Congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace with France, EDW. WM. STACKHOUSE, Esq. in the chair; on the motion of J. P. B. TREVANION, Esq. seconded by J. C. RASHLEIGH, Esq. an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was unanimously adopted, from which we have the pleasure to extract the following passages as highly honourable to the principles and patriotism of the parties.

"We cannot avoid expressing to your Royal Highness our sincere regret that a treaty, so generally satisfactory to the nation, should not have been wholly unexceptionable, and that the British negotiator should have felt himself compelled to set his hand to a clause which, even for a time, renders abortive the noblest measure of his Majesty's reign—the Abolition of the African Slave trade. But we confidently trust in the assurances, which your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to give to the Parliament and the country, that you will use your utmost endeavours at the approaching congress, to put an end to that disgraceful and inhuman traffic, and that the joy of the people, at the restoration of Peace, will then be without deduction and without alloy.

"But

"But the events of the French Revolution, and of the war, and the circumstances and results of the peace are to us matter of exultation and triumph, chiefly, as they illustrate and support the cause of liberty and the genuine rights of mankind."

"We venture further to express our hope that these awful and instructive inculcations have not been lost upon mankind. The altered tone of the Allies at the commencement and close of the war, both towards their own people and the people of France; the contrast between the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick and the late declaration of the Allies; between threats before battle to force upon an enemy a particular form of Government, and the wise and modest resolution after victory, not to interfere with the internal affairs of the vanquished; in the gradual, but important revolution which is taking place in the state of European society; in the establishment of representative government over a large portion of the continent; in the recall of the deposed and exiled dynasty of Bourbon, upon terms of stipulation and compact, and upon that main foundation that all legitimate government is a trust for the benefit of the governed; in the approximation of the politics of the other European communities to the model of the British constitution; in all of these we discern the most gratifying proofs of the spread of political science, and the progress of social amelioration.

The following resolutions, on the motion of J. C. Rashleigh, esq. seconded by E. J. Glynn, esq. were afterwards unanimously agreed to.

1. That, as it is the inherent and stipulated right of every Englishman to address the throne, or petition any of the three branches of the legislature, touching any matters connected with the common profit of the realm; so the free discussion of all such matters, in public meetings of the people, is essential to the legitimate end and full enjoyment of that invaluable privilege.

2. That there is therefore an important difference between the right of private petitioning, and the right to petition in full county meeting.

3. That County meetings having of late years become the customary, because the most convenient, mode of meeting and expressing the opinion of the county upon questions of public interest, it is expedient that all persons who are equally entitled, should equally be permitted to attend such meetings, and to deliberate and vote upon the questions submitted to the same.

4. That as the right to be present at such meetings is not confined by the common or statute law of the realm, by legal usage or the decision of the king's courts of justice, to any particular class or description of Englishmen, it is equally open to all the in-

habitants of a county, who, for the purposes of taxation, or service in respect to it, are, in contemplation of law, "its body."

5. That therefore a meeting consisting of noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders only is not a county meeting; and that such meeting is incapable of expressing the sense of the community of the county.

Henceforth then it is recorded that, although Cornwall unhappily stands foremost in the system of borough corruption, yet she has in this instance set an example of independent thinking, and of respect for the rights of the people, worthy of imitation throughout the empire.

Married.] At Truro, Capt. Geo. Wightman, 48th, to Miss Reed.

Died.] At Penzance, Capt. Jas. Woodridge, R.N. a brave officer.

WALES.

To the honour of the magistracy of Merionethshire, neither criminal nor debtor was found in the goal of that county, at the last assizes.

An explosion of fire-damp lately killed four men at Swansea.

Died.] At Plasgwyn, Hugh Meredith, esq.—At Blalemehow, Mrs. Pugh.—Robt. Middleton Biddulph, esq. of Chirk Castle, and of the firm of Biddulph, Cocks, Ridge, and Co. London.—At Pant Evan, Flintshire, 100, Mrs. Cath. Foulkes.—At Wallfield House, David Thomas, esq.—At Capel Seion, the Rev. W. Gibbon, much regretted.—At Grestford Lodge, Mrs. Parry.

IRELAND.

The Royal Canal extension is proceeding with great activity towards its completion.

The population returns give for Fermanagh 111,250, and for Armagh 176,213.

Died.] At Carlow, the Rev. H. Stanton, president of the College.—At Caghans, 75, the Rev. John Rogers.—At Brook Lawn, T. Denis O'Brien, esq.

Ensign Travers, of the 3rd or Prince Regent's own regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia. He was bathing in the Liffey, when he incautiously ventured out of his depth.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Among the deaths in Russia in 1812, was one of 165, two of 135, one of 130, and fifteen of 125. The total deaths were 971,358; and of births, 1,264,391. The phenomena of such great longevity merits explanation.

During his passage from the West Indies, Capt. Lord W. Stewart, of the Conquestador, and son of the Marquis of Bute.

At Rome, the Rev. Robert Smelt, agent of the English Catholic clergy.

Near Toulouse, from a wound, 30, Lieut. P. J. Bone, of Berner's-street.

Drowned at sea, Mr. Allan James Boyle, of the house of Bogle and Co. of Kingston, Jamaica.

At St. John's, Capt. Edw. Wrottesley.

••• The Walk to Kew, the Population Tables, Wolf on Antiquity, Messrs. Loft, De Loe, Pilgrim, Dennis, &c. &c. in our next.